

Figure 1.

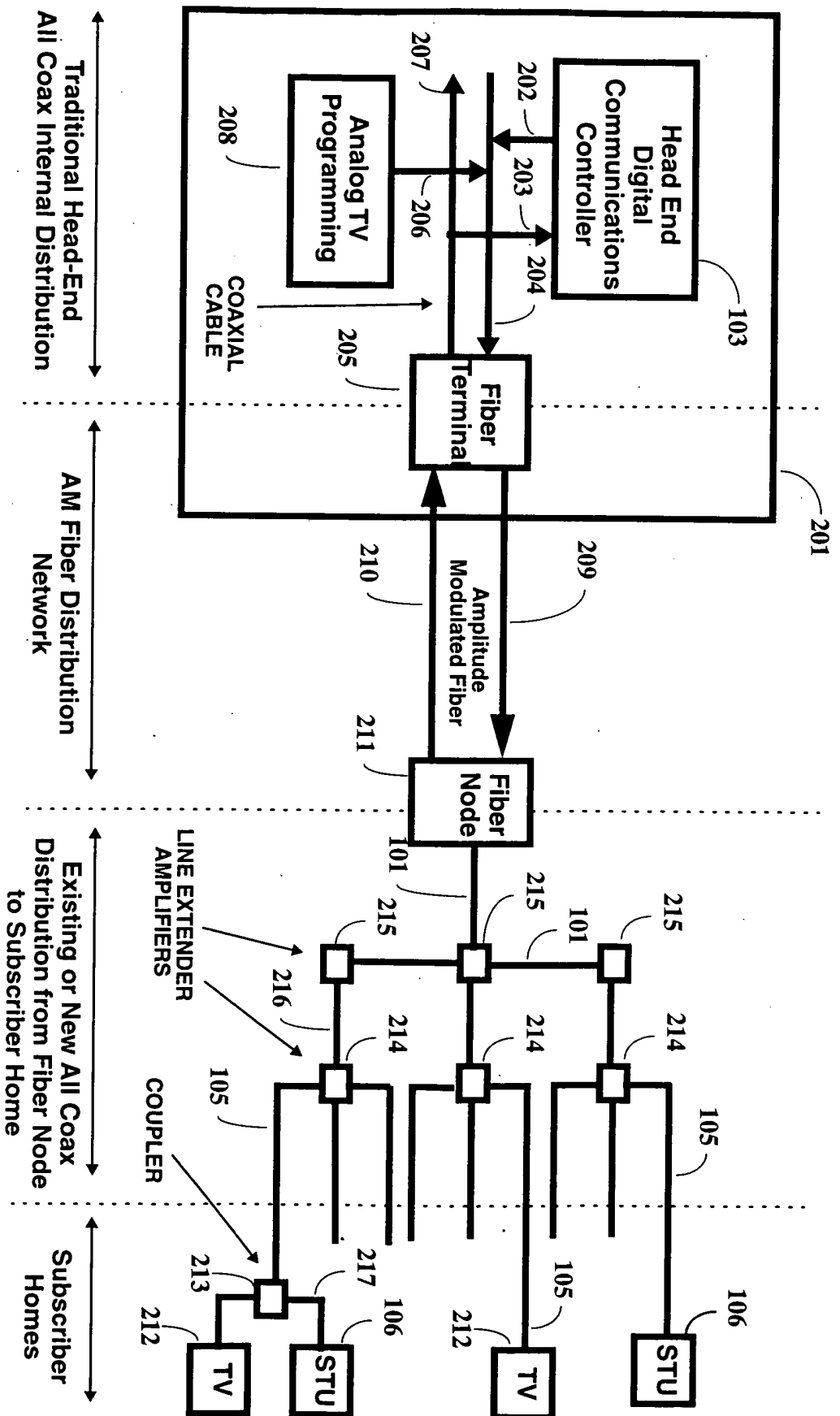


Figure 2.

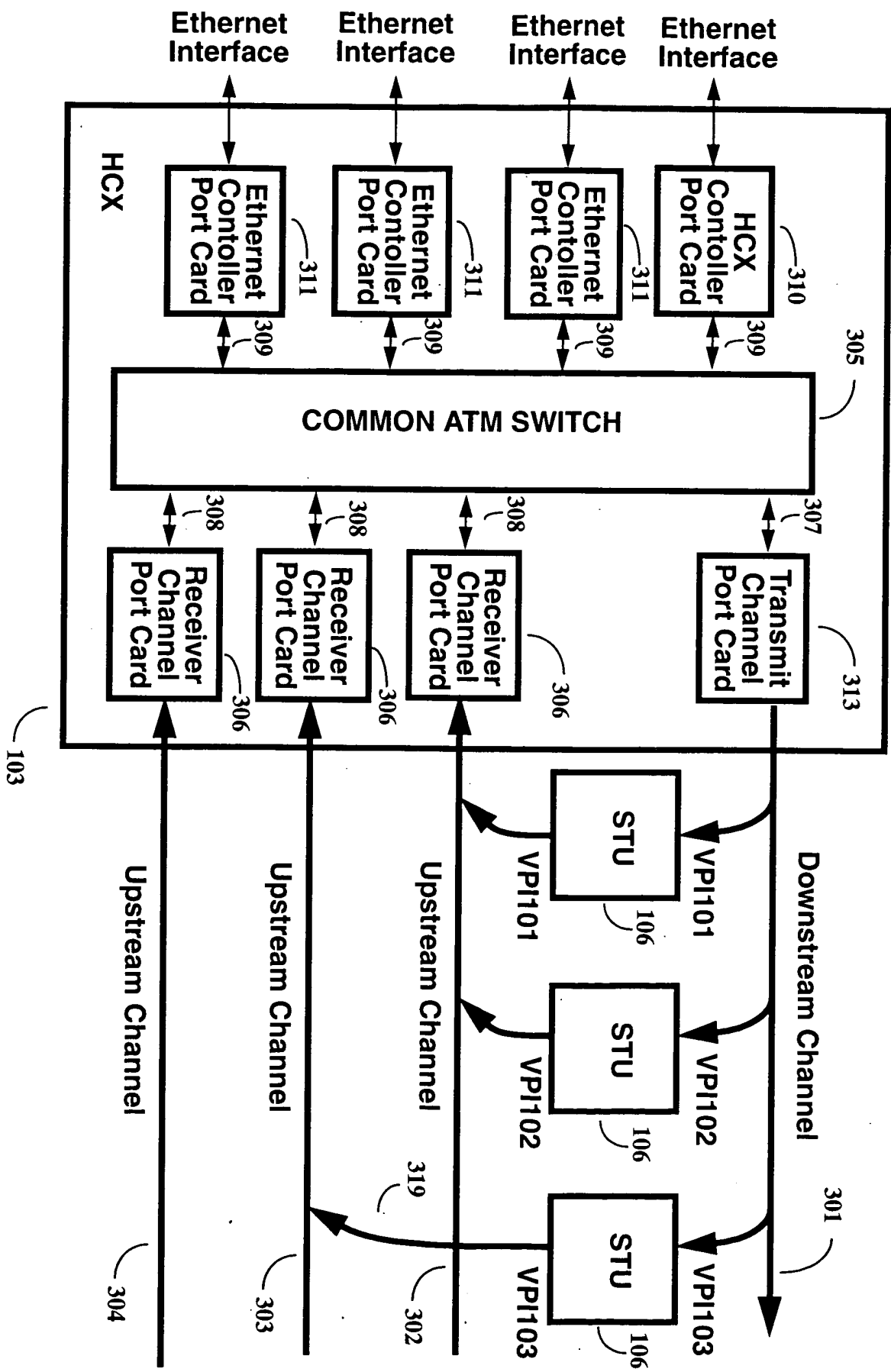


Figure 3.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a network architecture. The network architecture includes a switch (305) connected to four Ethernet interfaces (311) and four channel port cards (306). The switch is also connected to a downstream channel (301) and three upstream channels (302, 303, 304). The downstream channel contains three STU blocks (106) connected via VPIs (VP1101, VP1102, VP1103). The upstream channels are connected to the switch via a common bus (103).

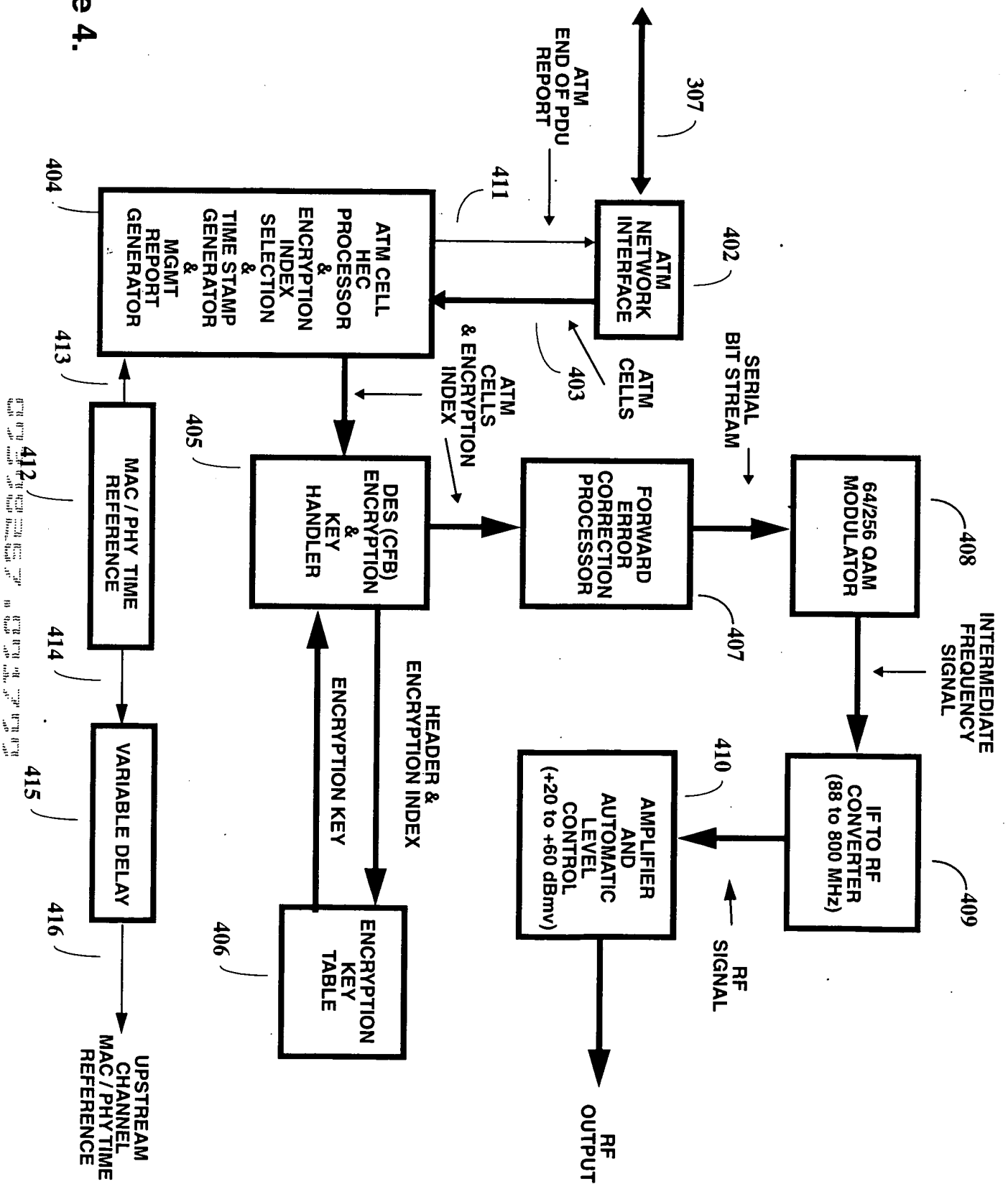


Figure 4.

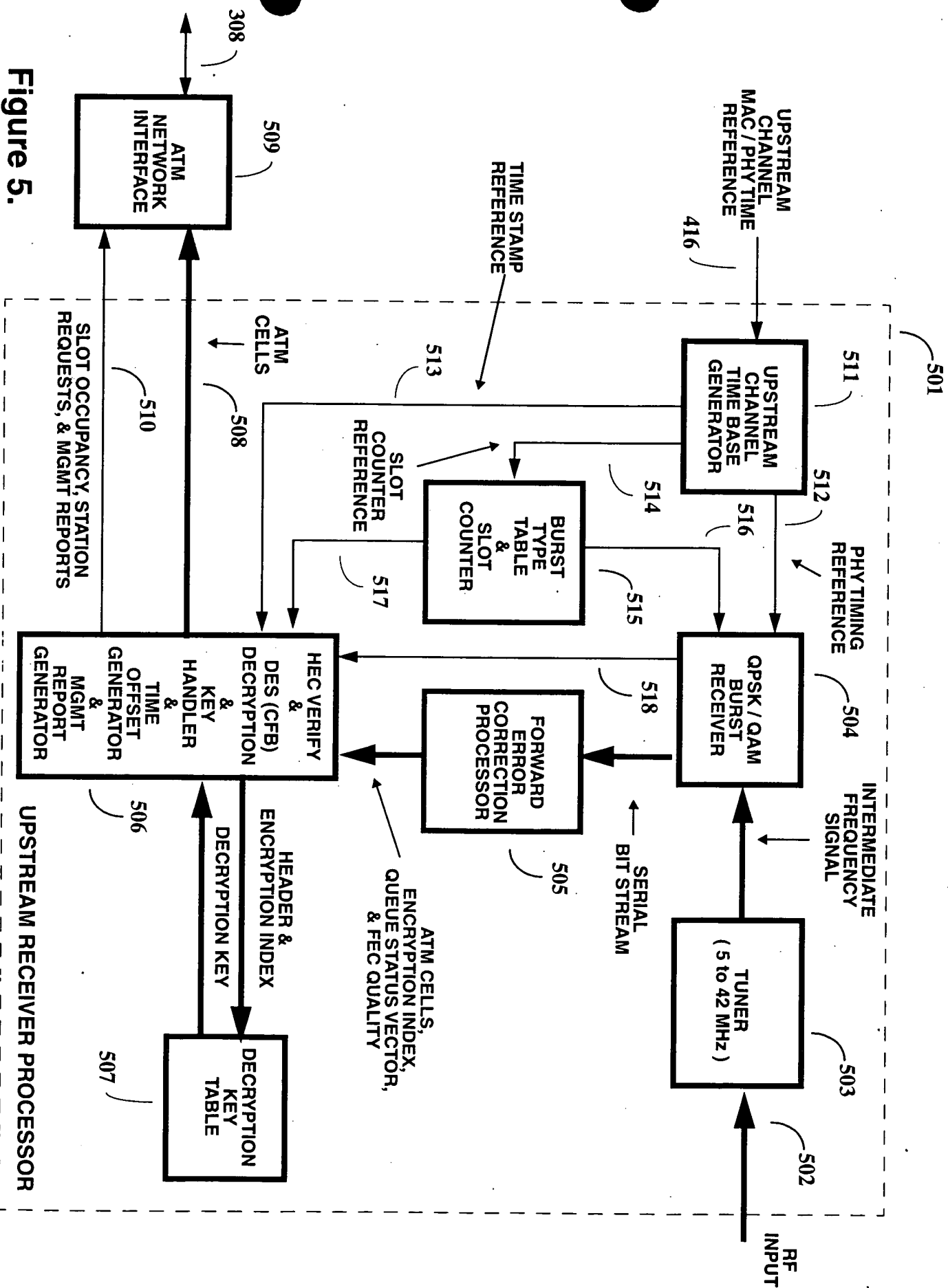
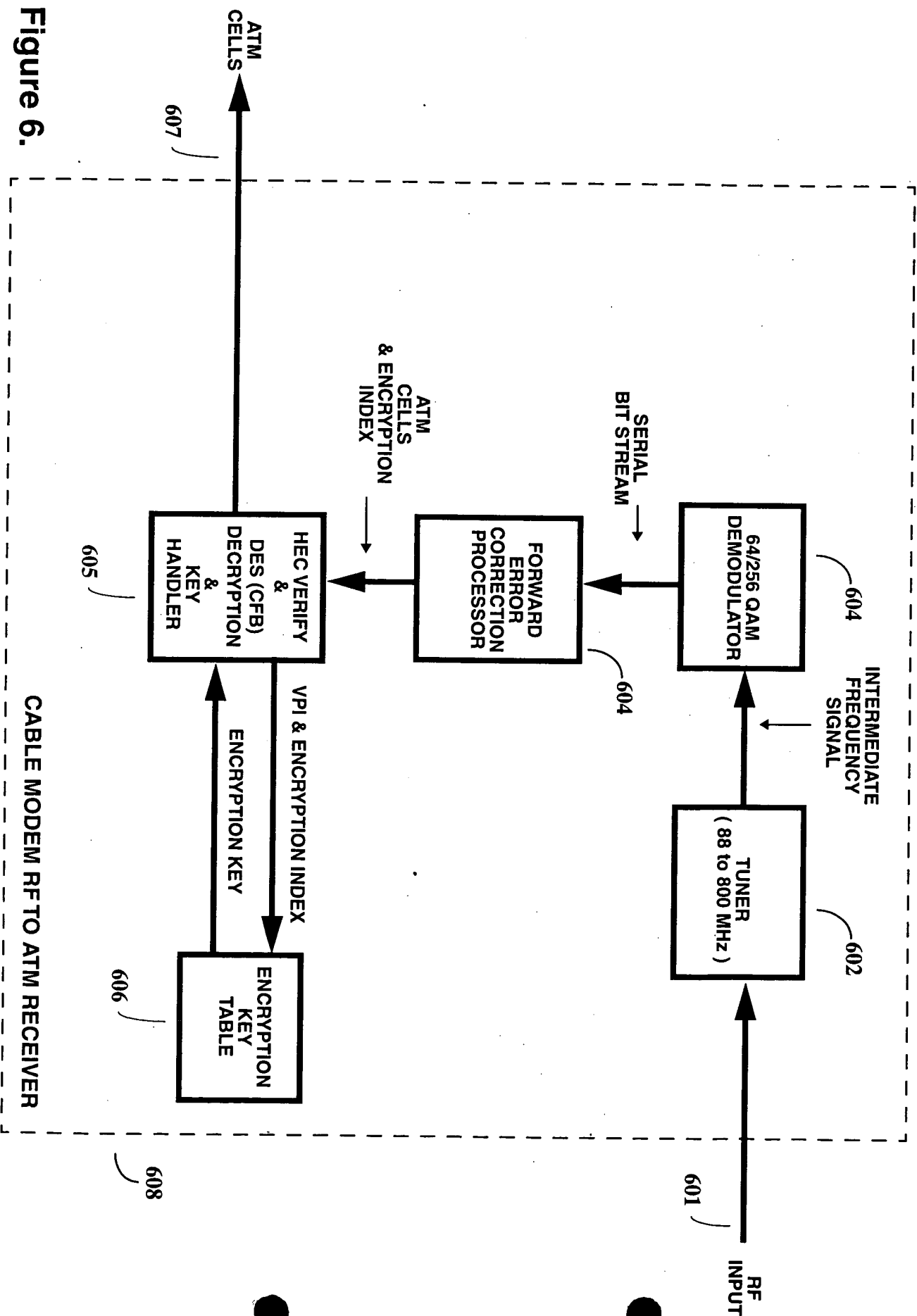


Figure 5.

Figure 6.



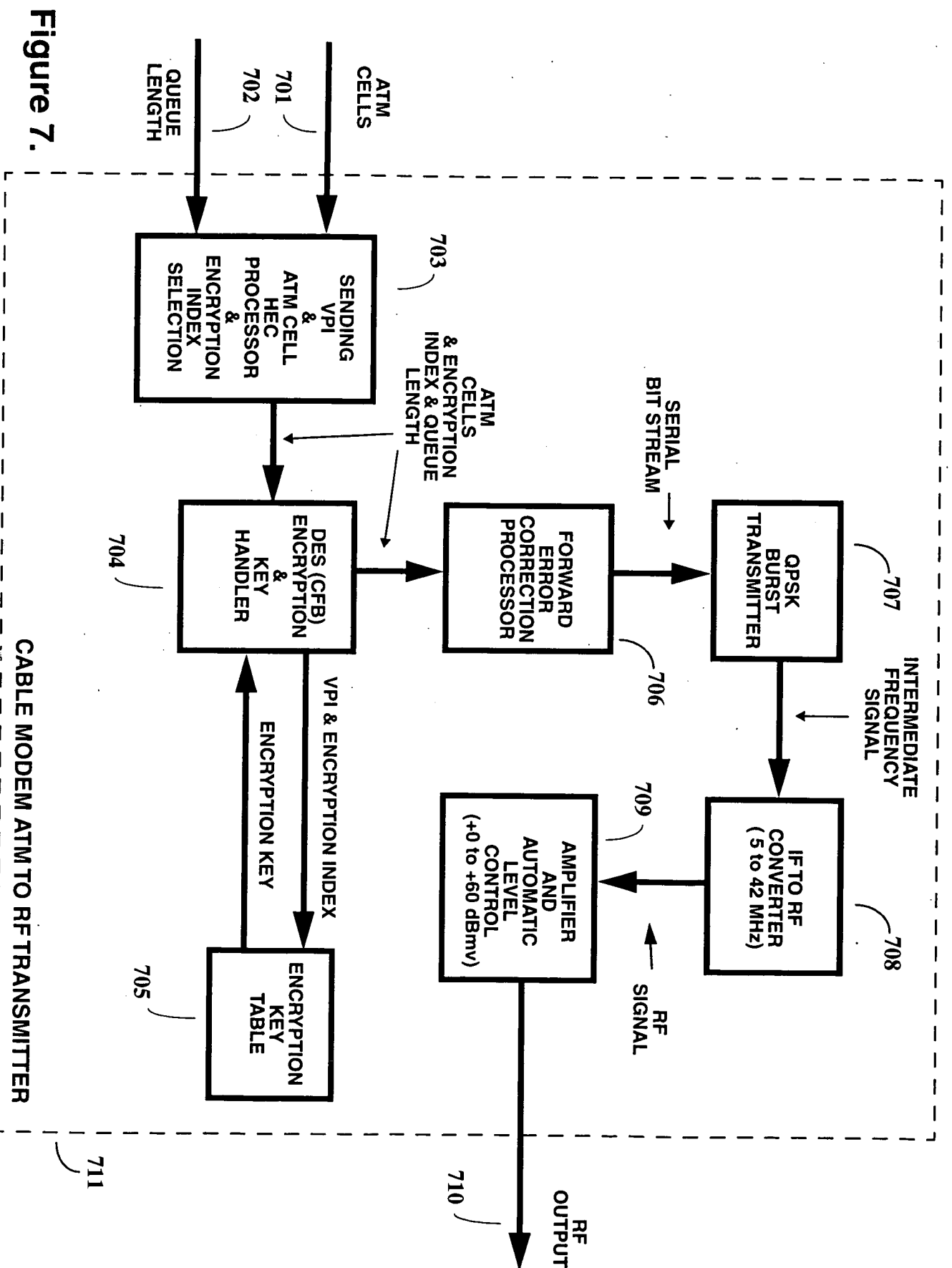


Figure 7.

CABLE MODEM ATM TO RF TRANSMITTER

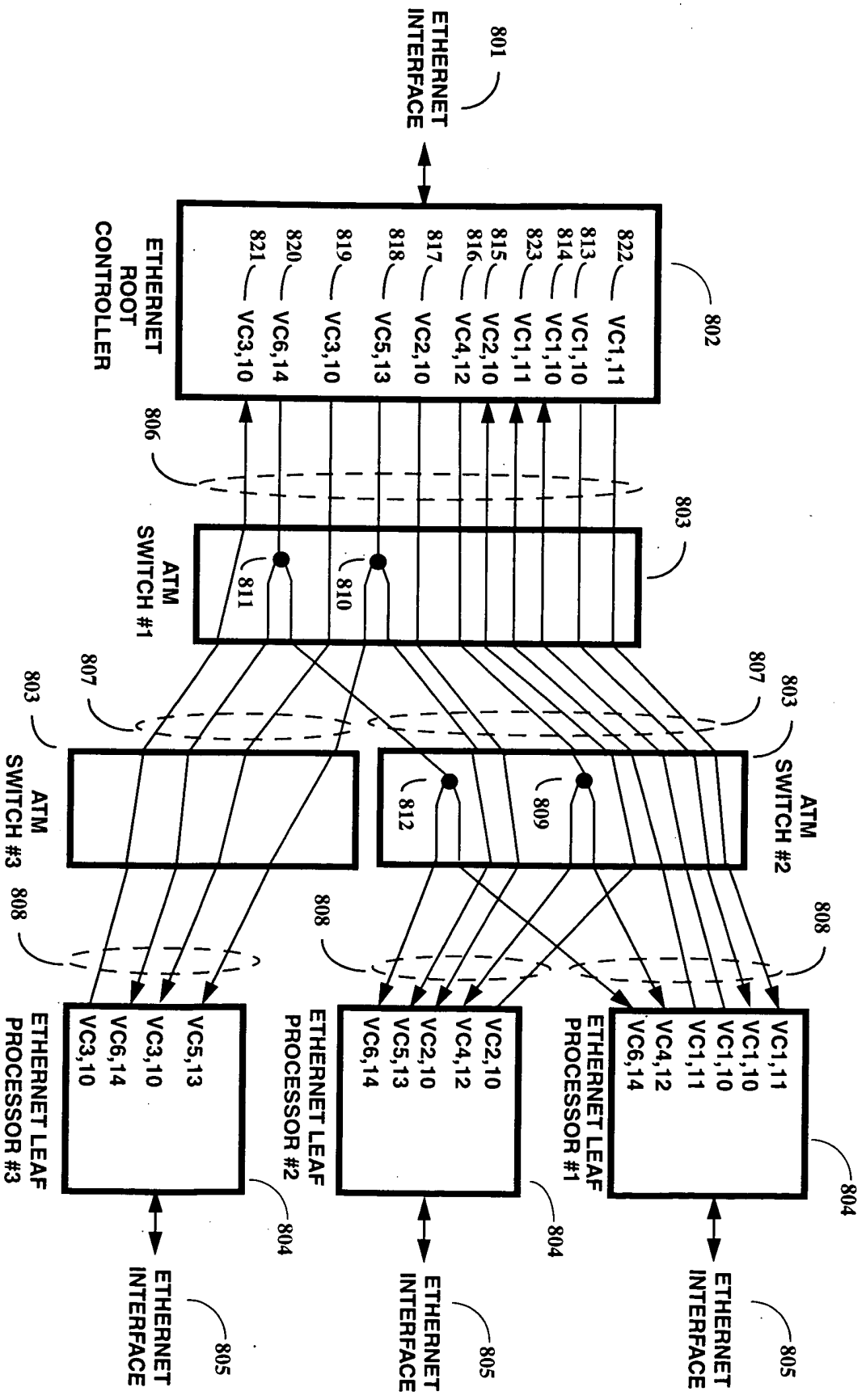


Figure 8.

FIG. 8 is a block diagram of a network architecture. The architecture includes an Ethernet Root Controller (802) connected to an Ethernet Interface (801). The Ethernet Root Controller (802) is connected to three ATM Switches (803) via dashed lines (806). The three ATM Switches (803) are connected to three Ethernet Leaf Processors (804) via solid lines (807). Each Ethernet Leaf Processor (804) is connected to an Ethernet Interface (805) via a bidirectional arrow. The Ethernet Leaf Processors (804) are also connected to the Ethernet Root Controller (802) via dashed lines (808).

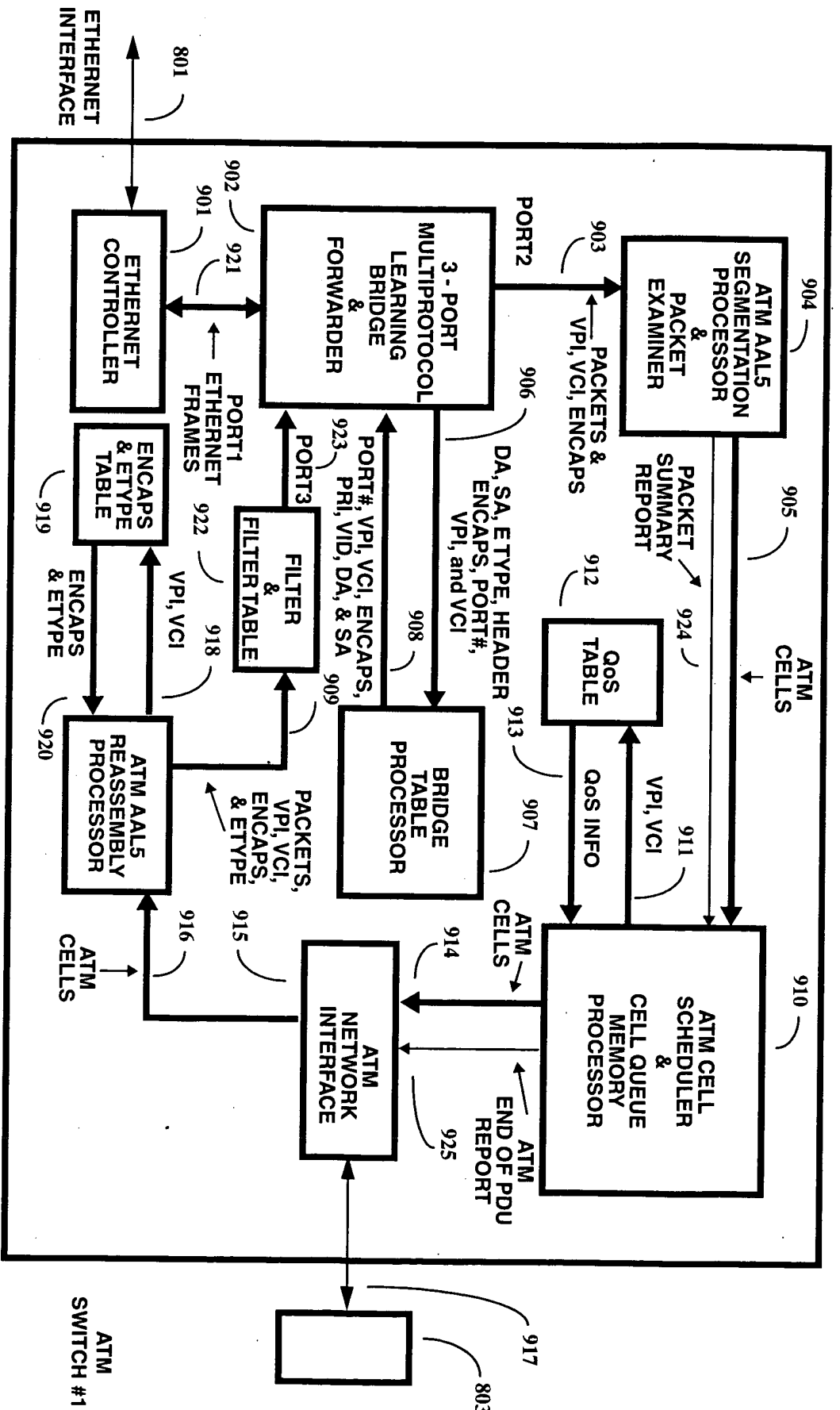
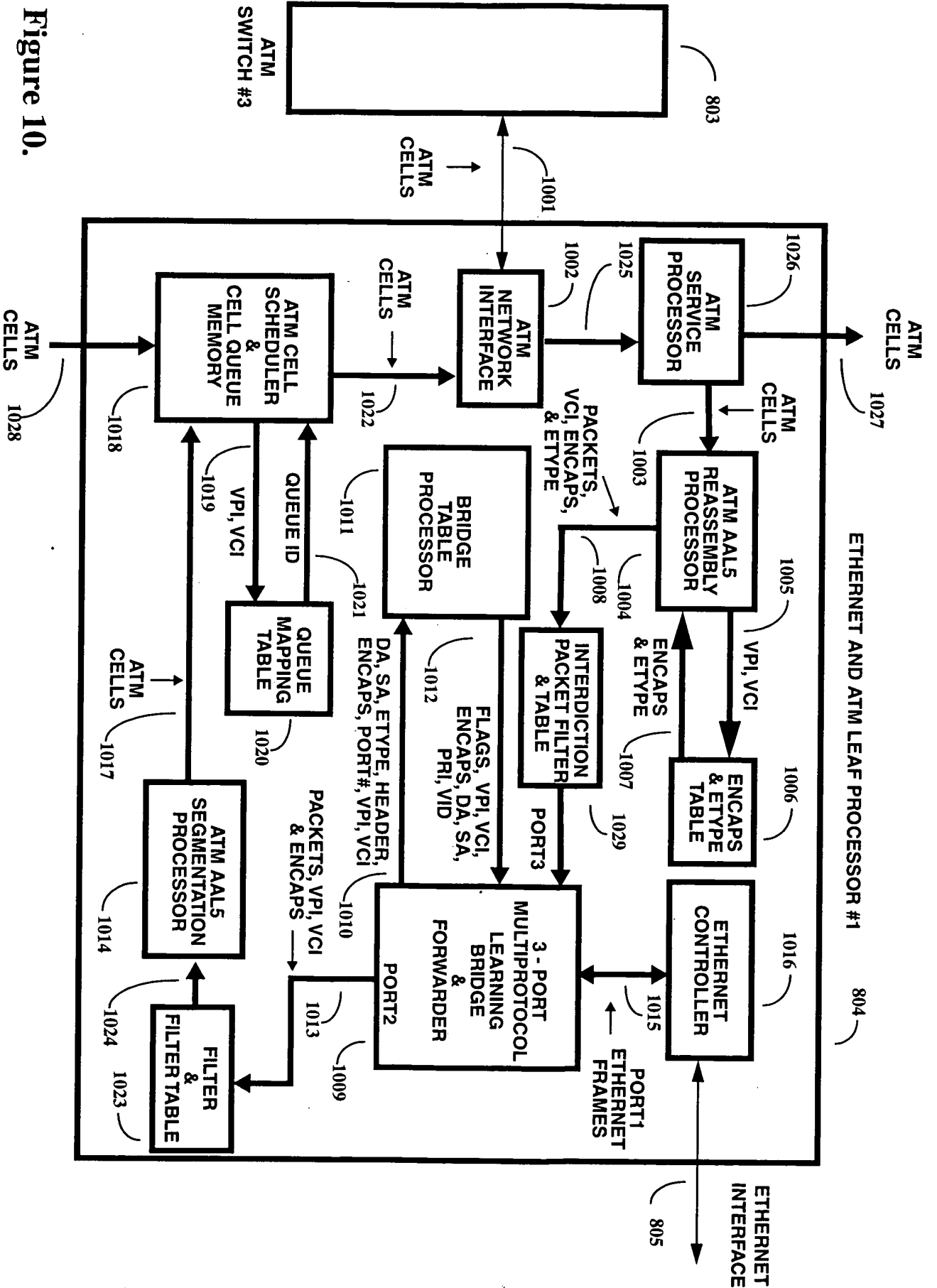


Figure 9.

Figure 10.



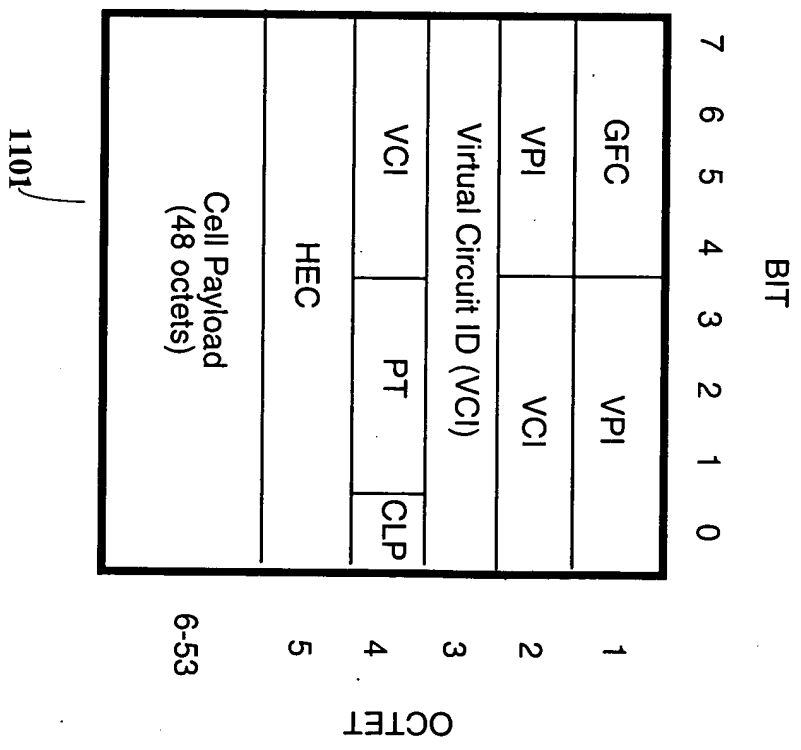


Figure 11.

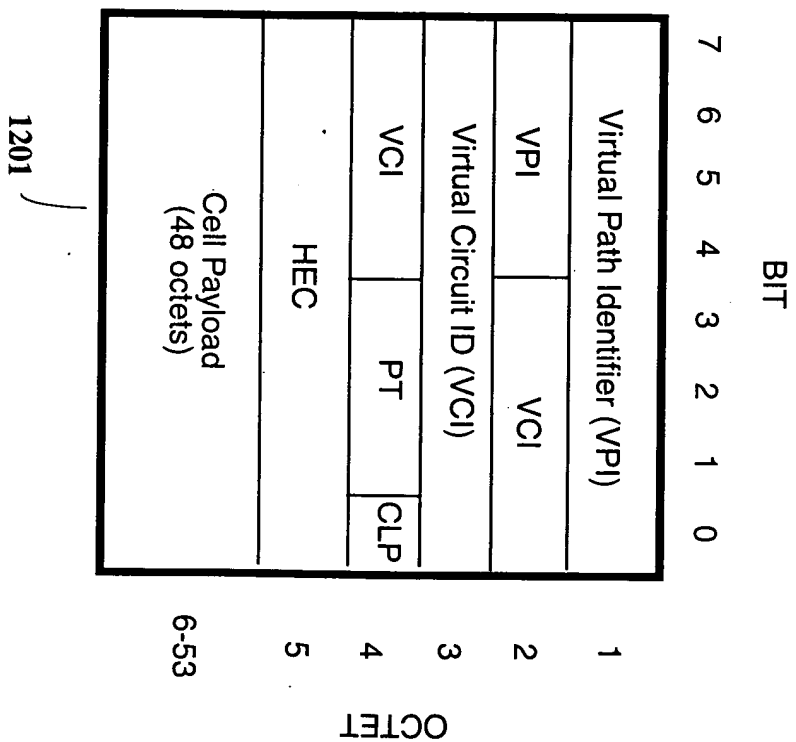


Figure 12.

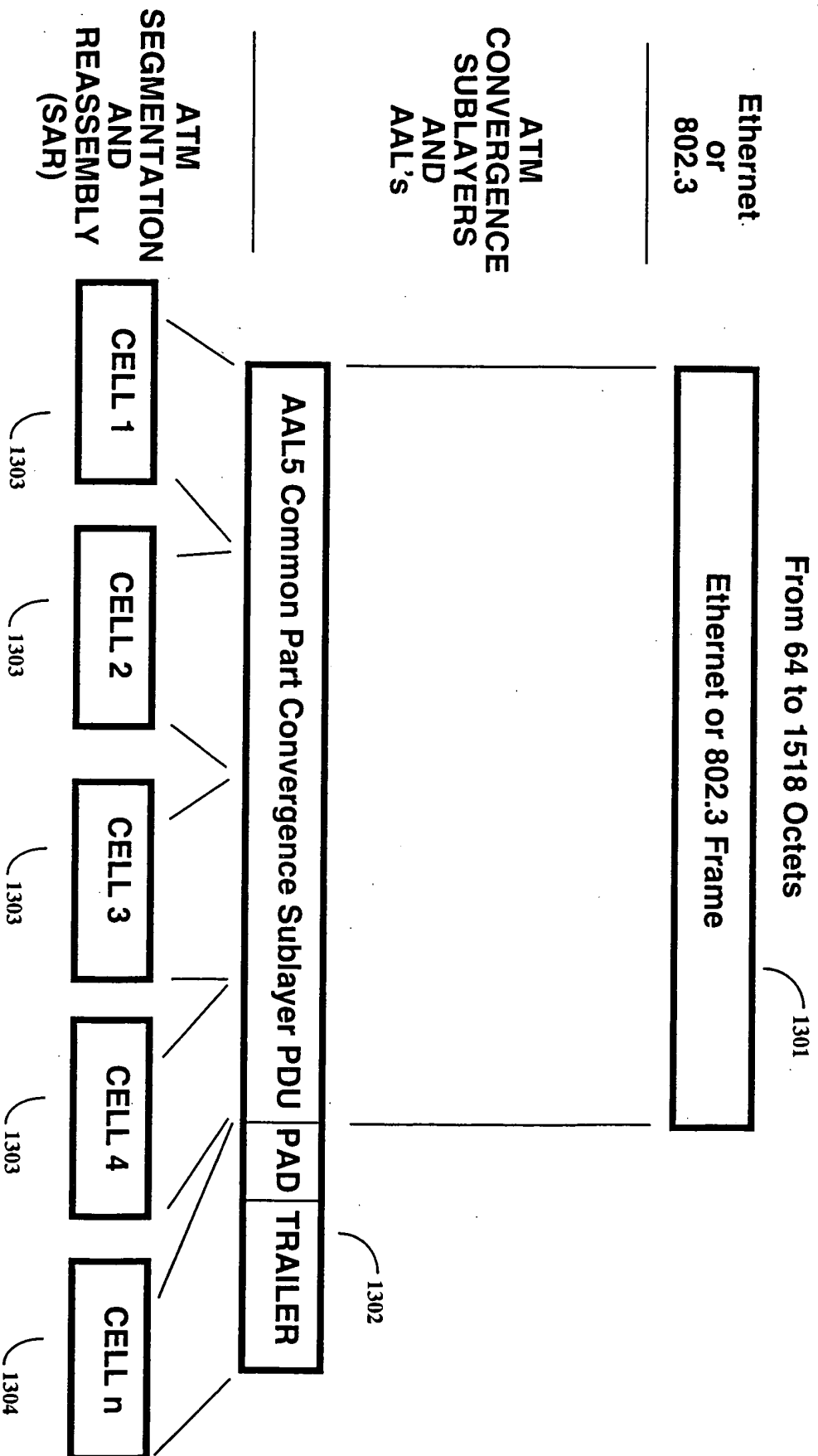


Figure 13.

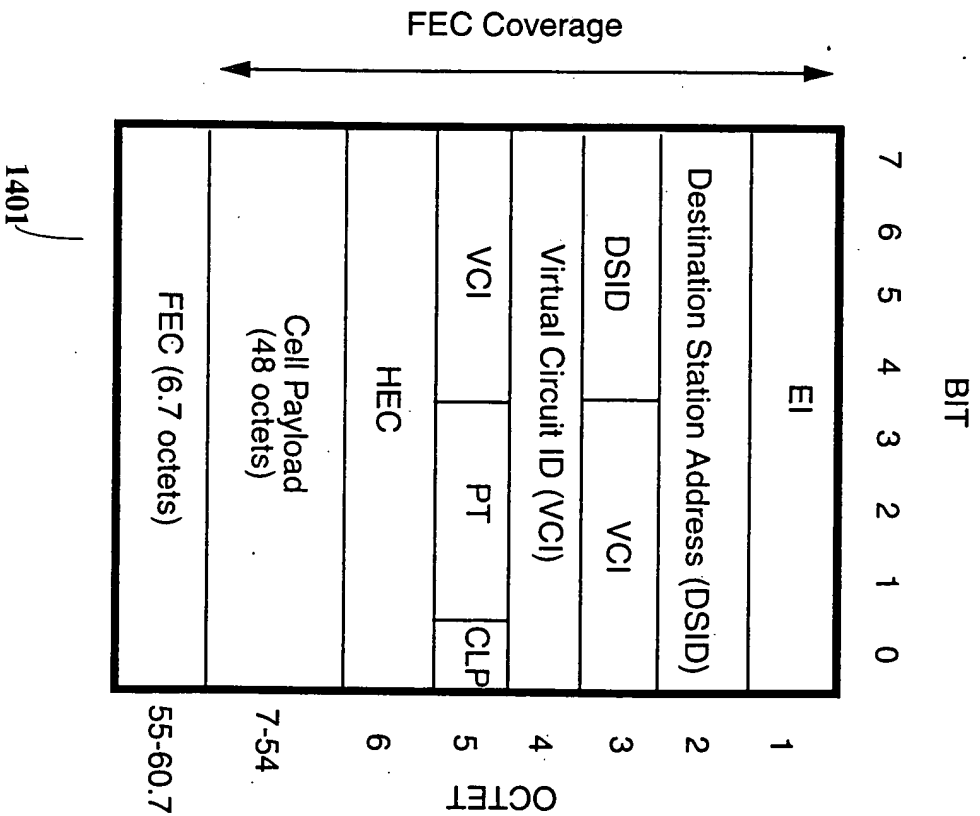


Figure 14.

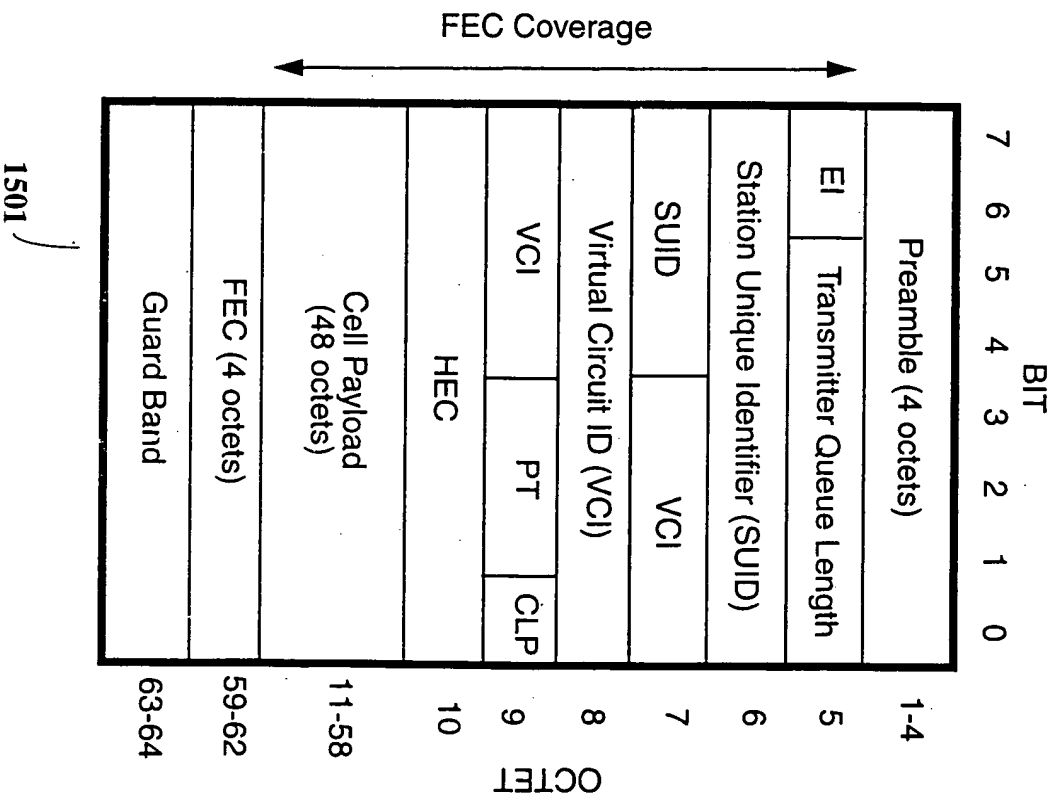


Figure 15.

Head-End
Controller

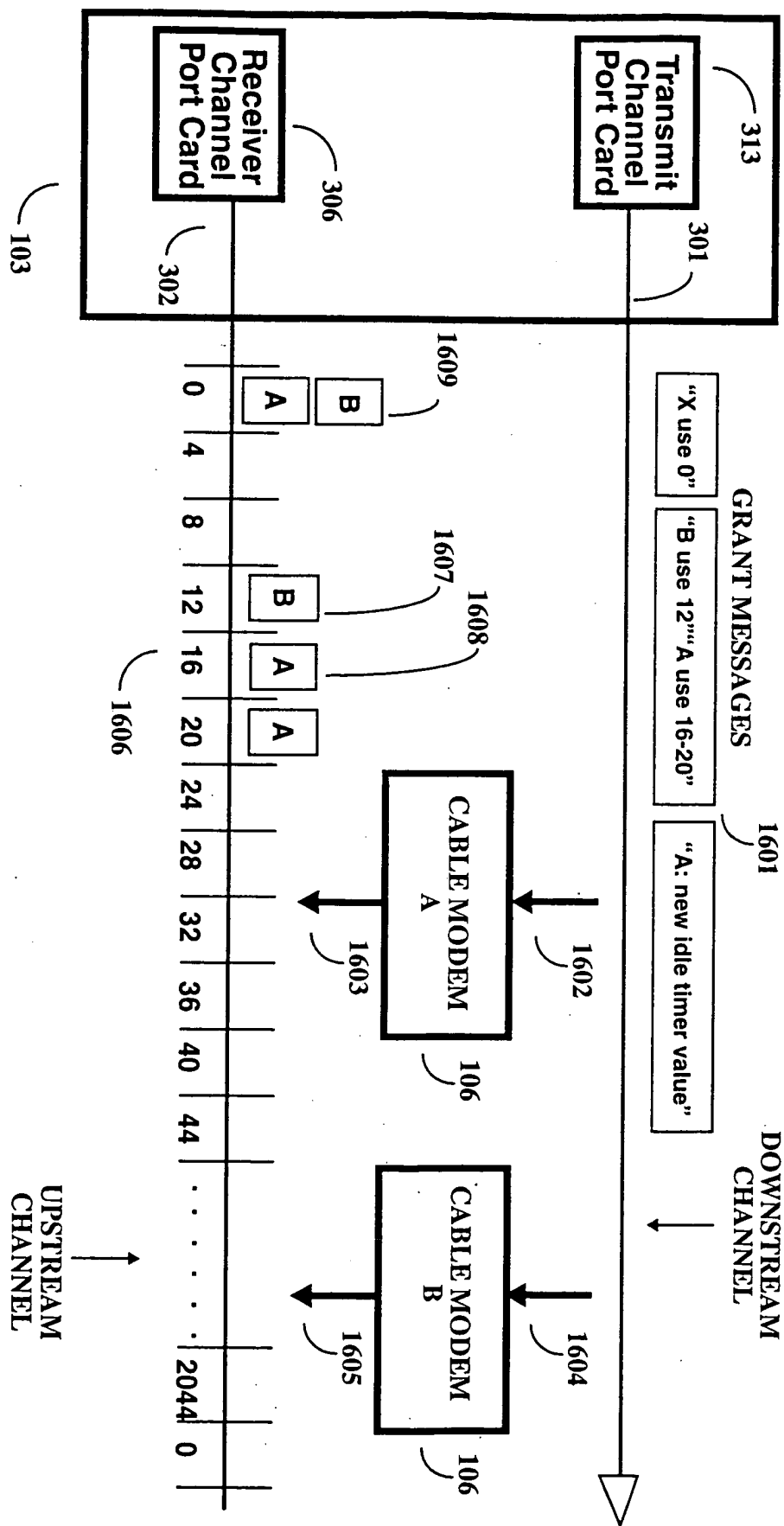


Figure 16

FIG. 16 is a block diagram of a Head-End Controller (313) and a downstream channel (1601). The controller contains a Transmit Channel Port Card (301) and a Receiver Channel Port Card (306). The downstream channel carries grant messages (1601) such as "X use 0", "B use 12", "A use 16-20", and "A: new idle timer value". These messages are received by Cable Modem A (106) and Cable Modem B (106) via arrows 1602 and 1604. The modems then transmit upstream channel data (1606) back to the controller's receiver port card (306) via arrows 1603 and 1605. A timeline at the bottom shows time slots from 0 to 2044, with boxes A and B indicating data transmission periods.

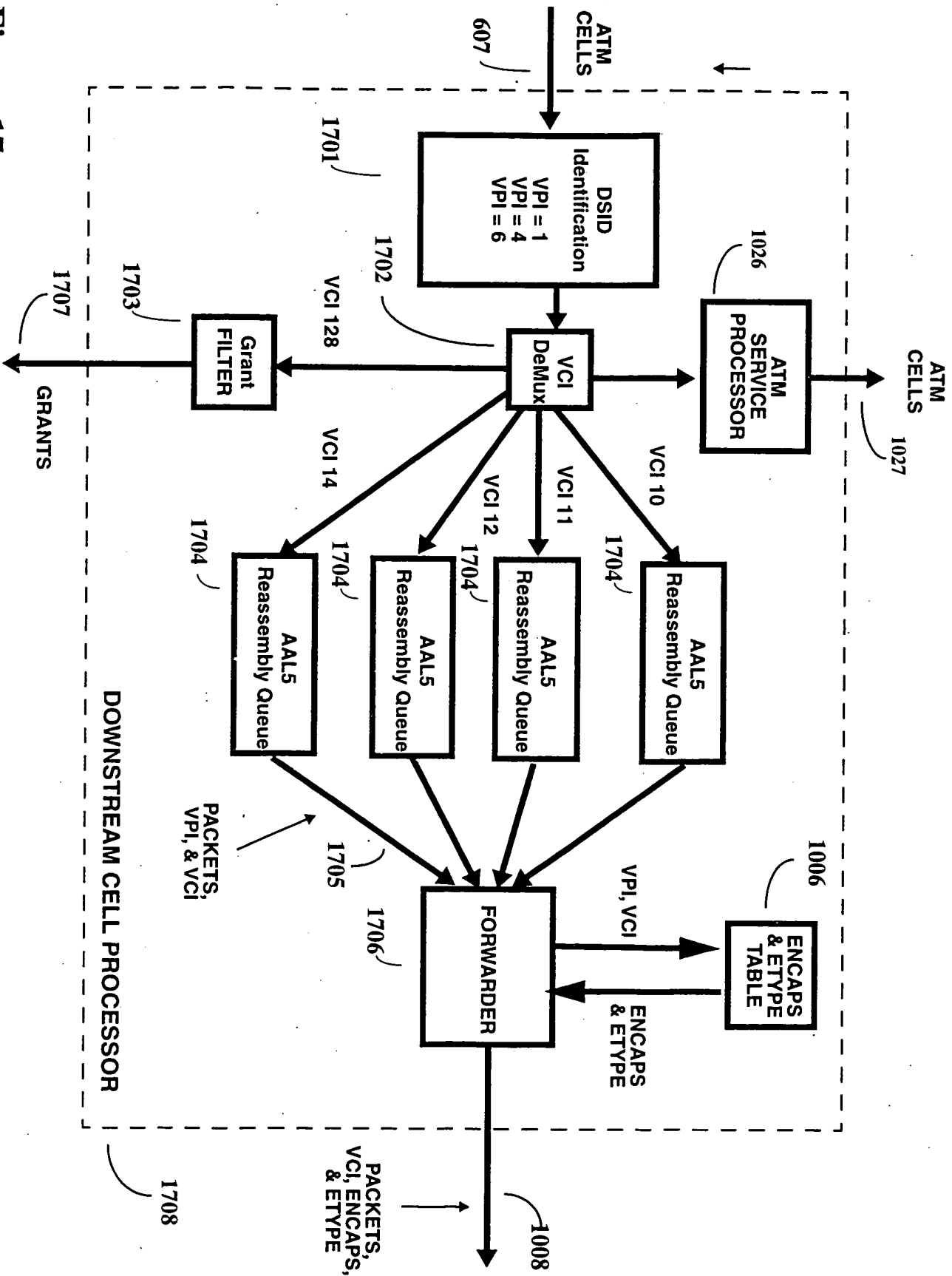


Figure 17.

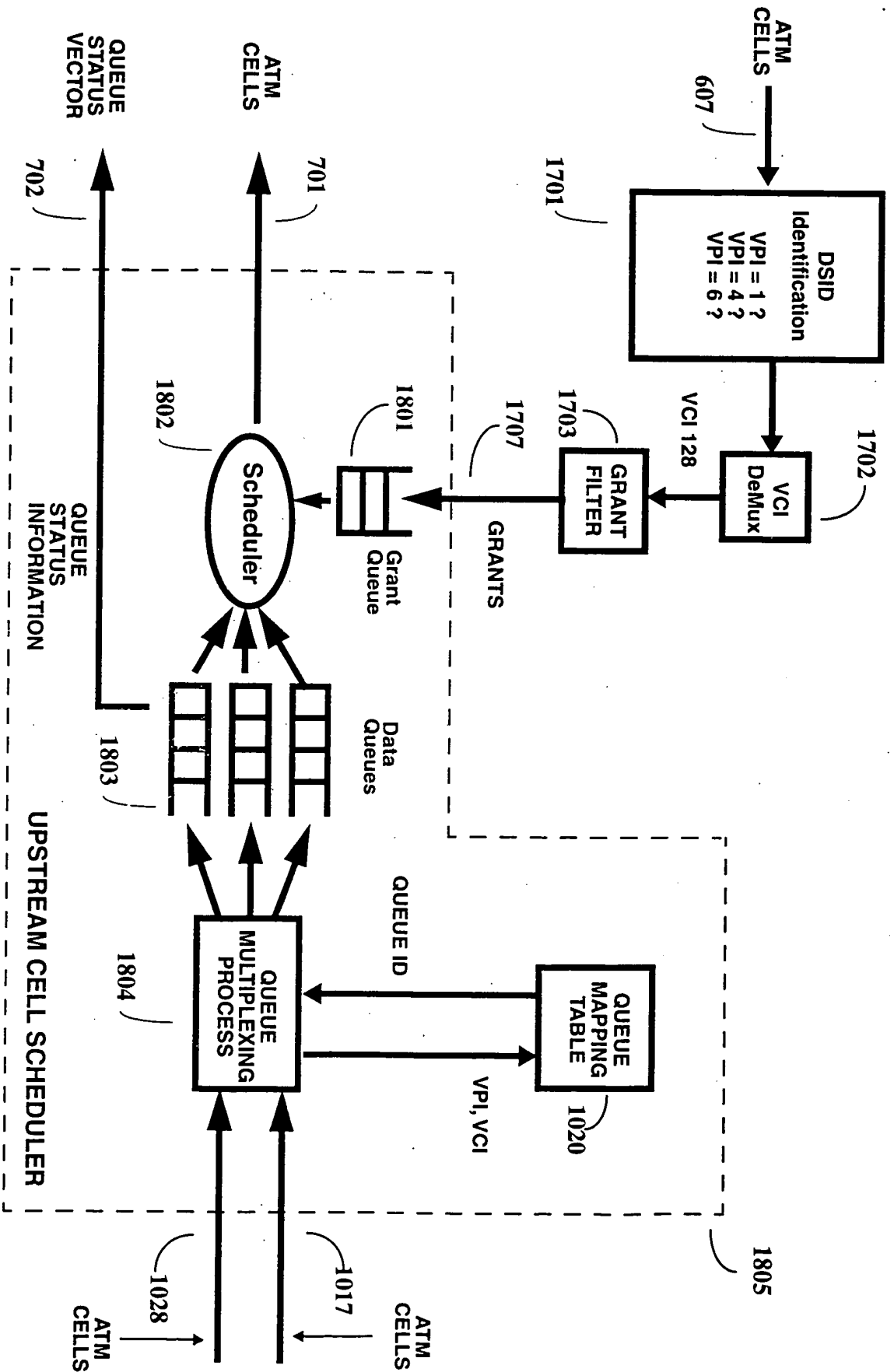
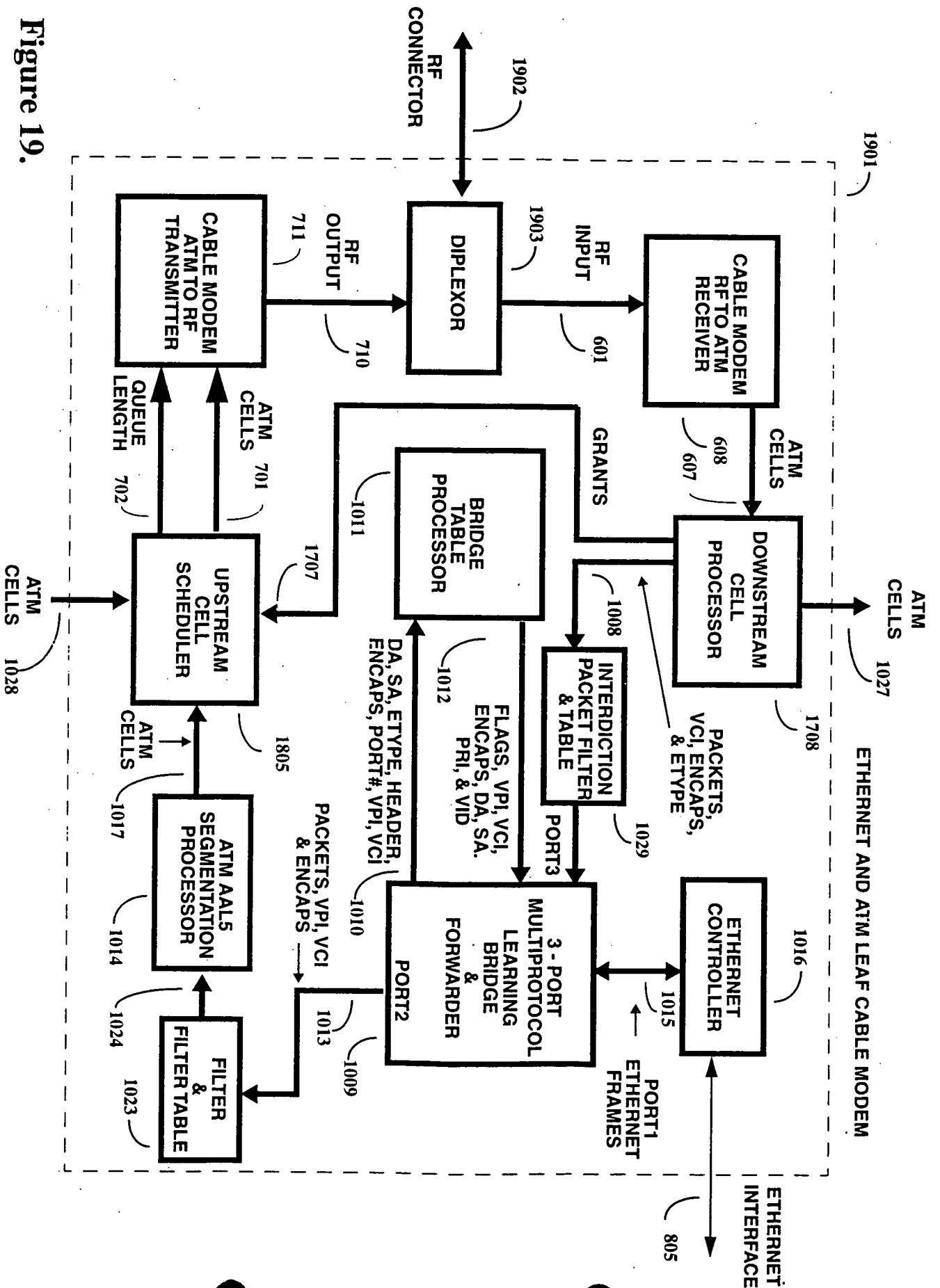


Figure 18.

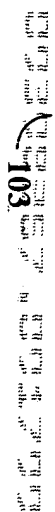
Figure 19.



Diff Down, Diff Up (within same MD), Diff MD



Different Down, Diff Up, Diff MD



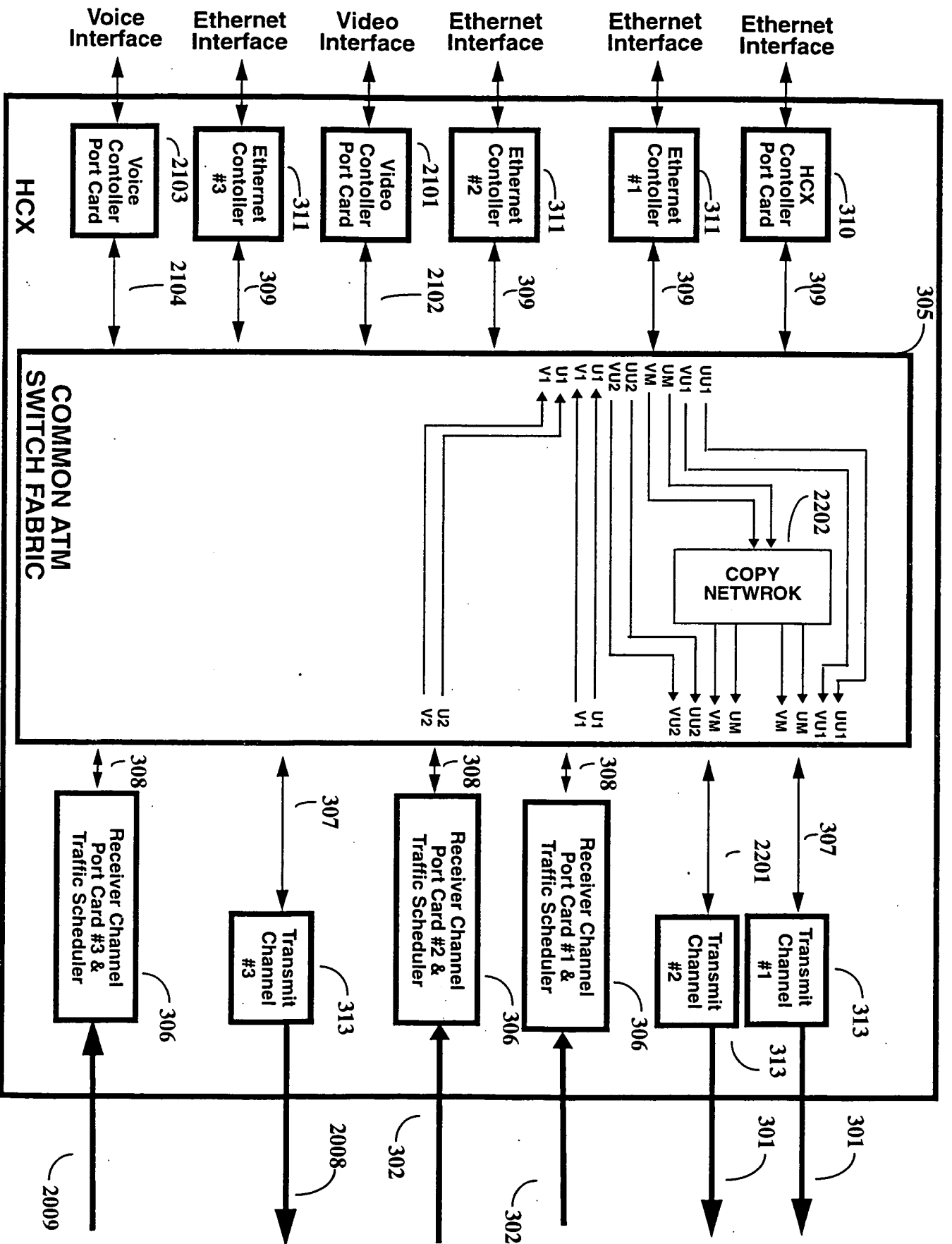


Figure 22.

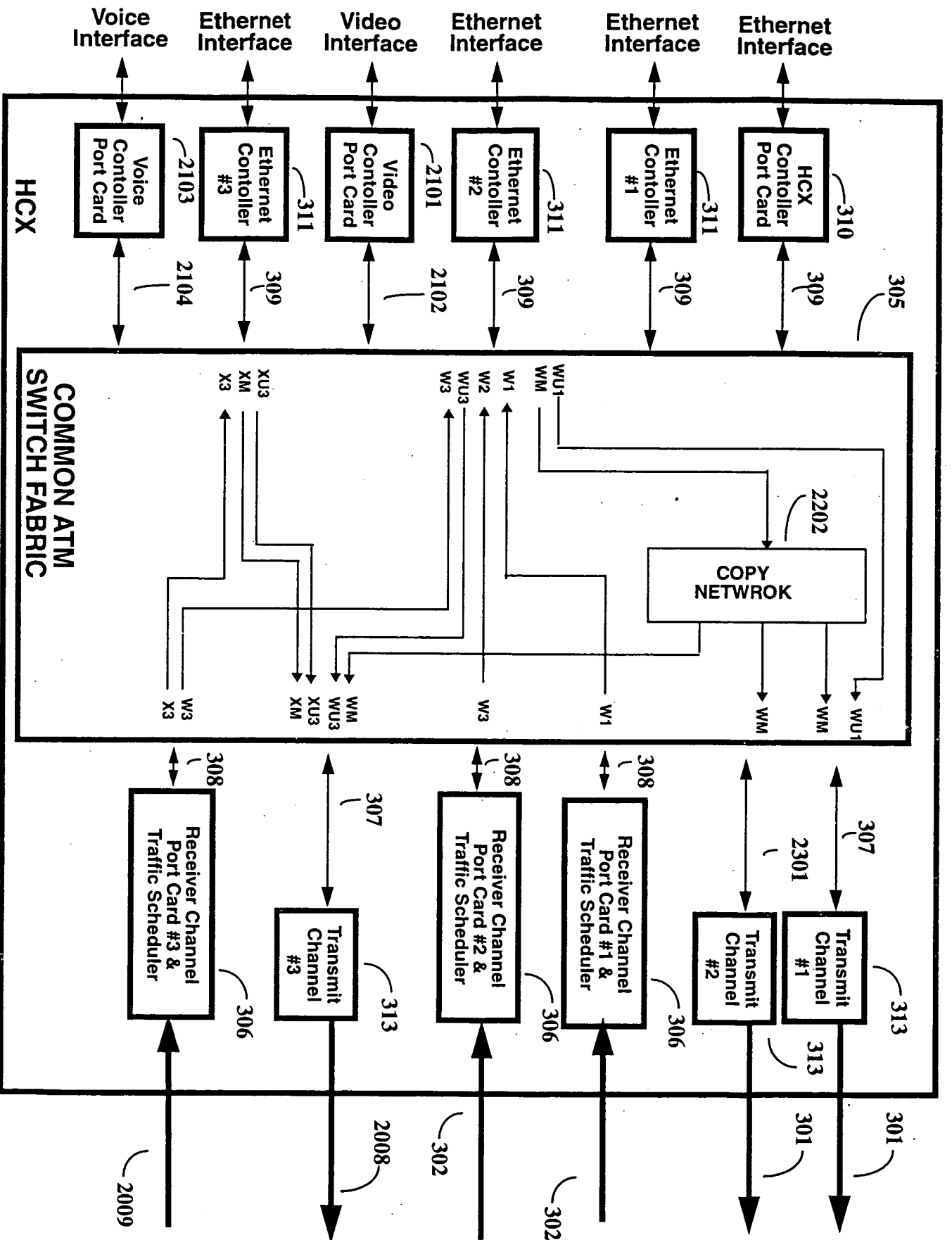


Figure 23.

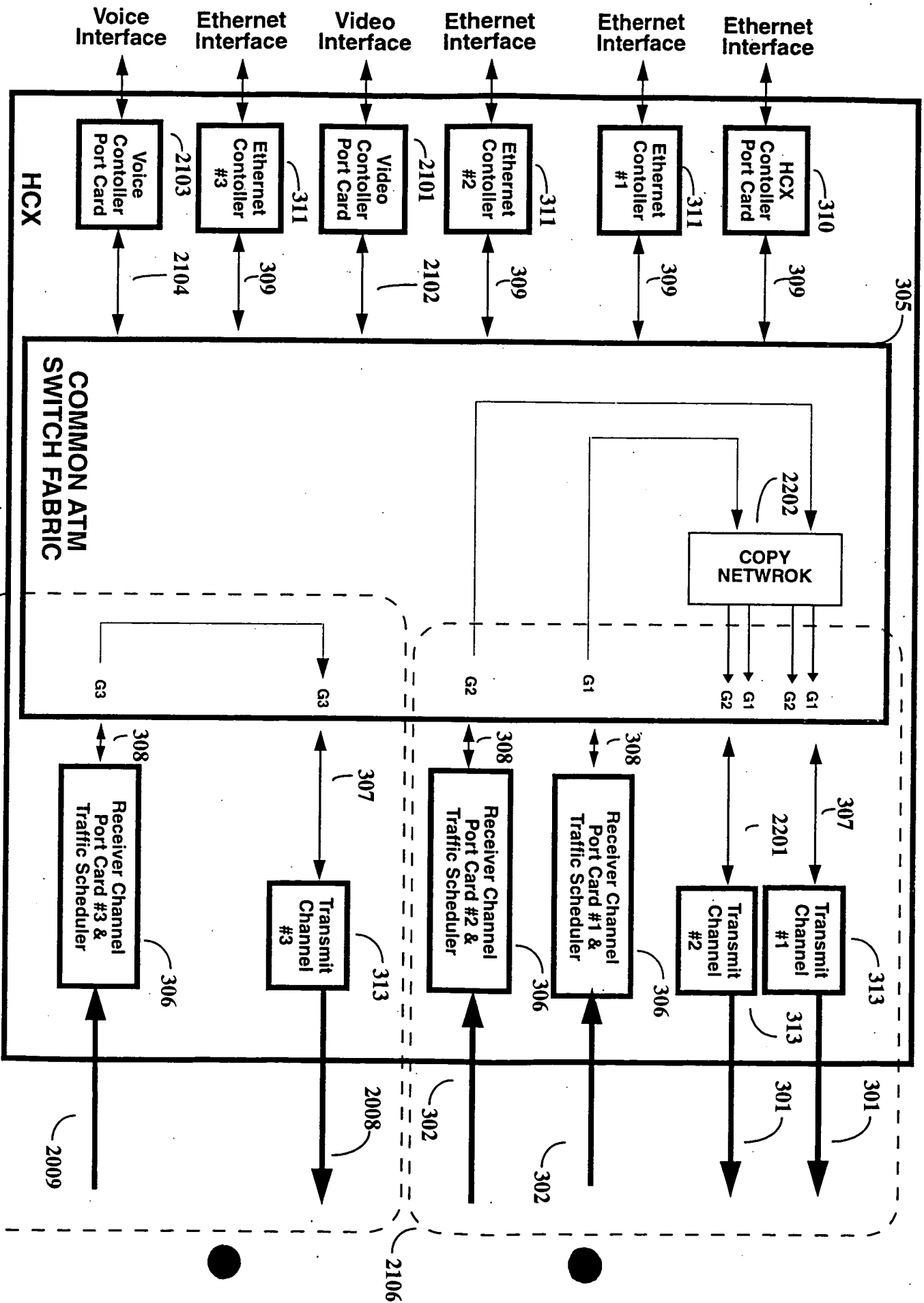


Figure 24.

FIG. 24 is a block diagram of a network switch architecture. The switch includes a common ATM switch fabric (103) and a plurality of channel cards (2105). Each channel card includes a receiver channel port card and traffic scheduler (308) and a transmit channel (313). The switch fabric (103) includes a copy network (2202) that receives data from the channel cards and distributes it to the channel cards. The switch fabric (103) also includes a plurality of interfaces (2100) for connecting to external networks. The interfaces (2100) include a voice interface, an ethernet interface, a video interface, and an hcx controller port card. The interfaces (2100) are connected to the switch fabric (103) via controllers (311). The switch fabric (103) is connected to the channel cards (2105) via lines G1, G2, and G3. The channel cards (2105) are connected to the external networks via lines 301, 302, and 307. Internal data paths are labeled 2008 and 2009.

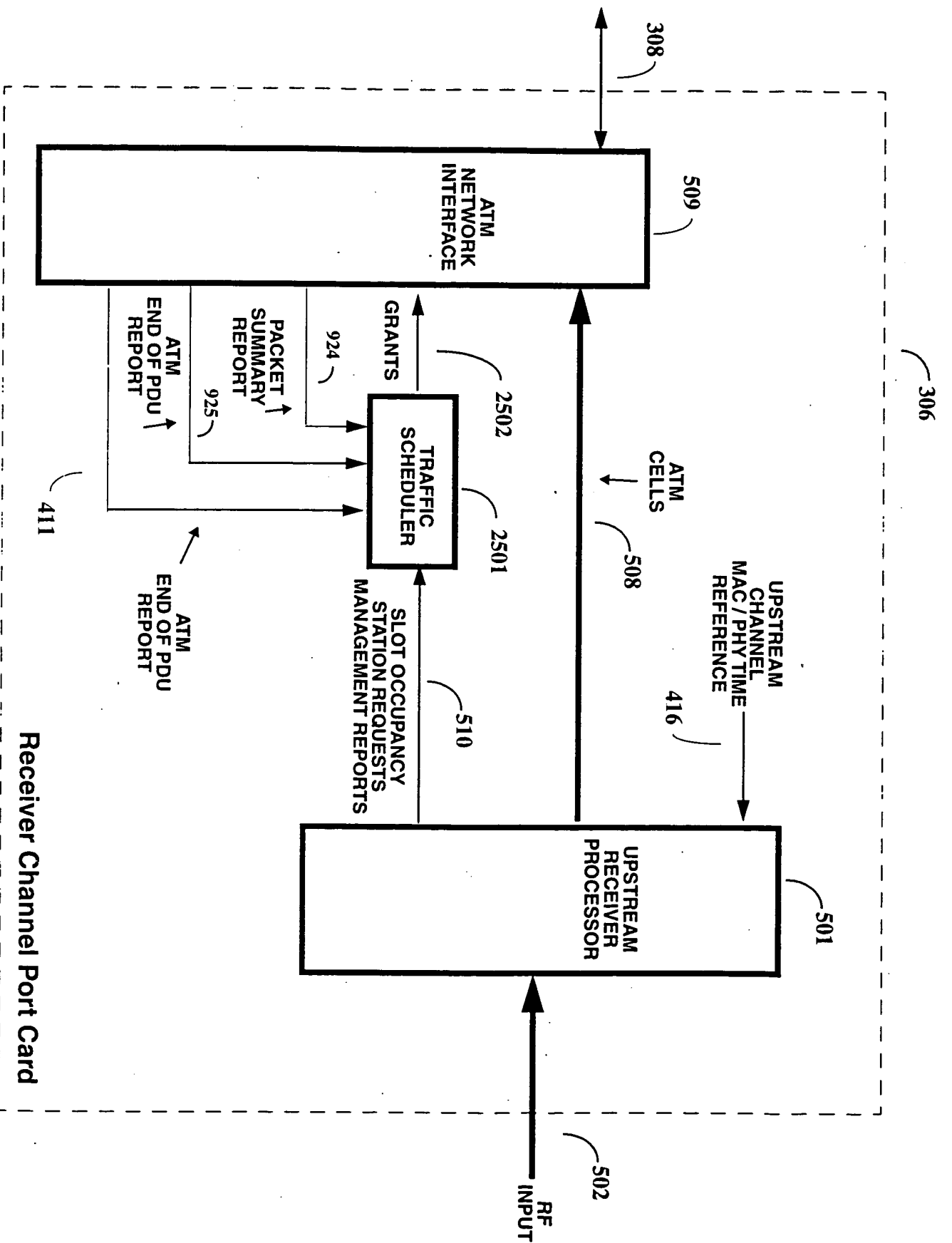


Figure 25.

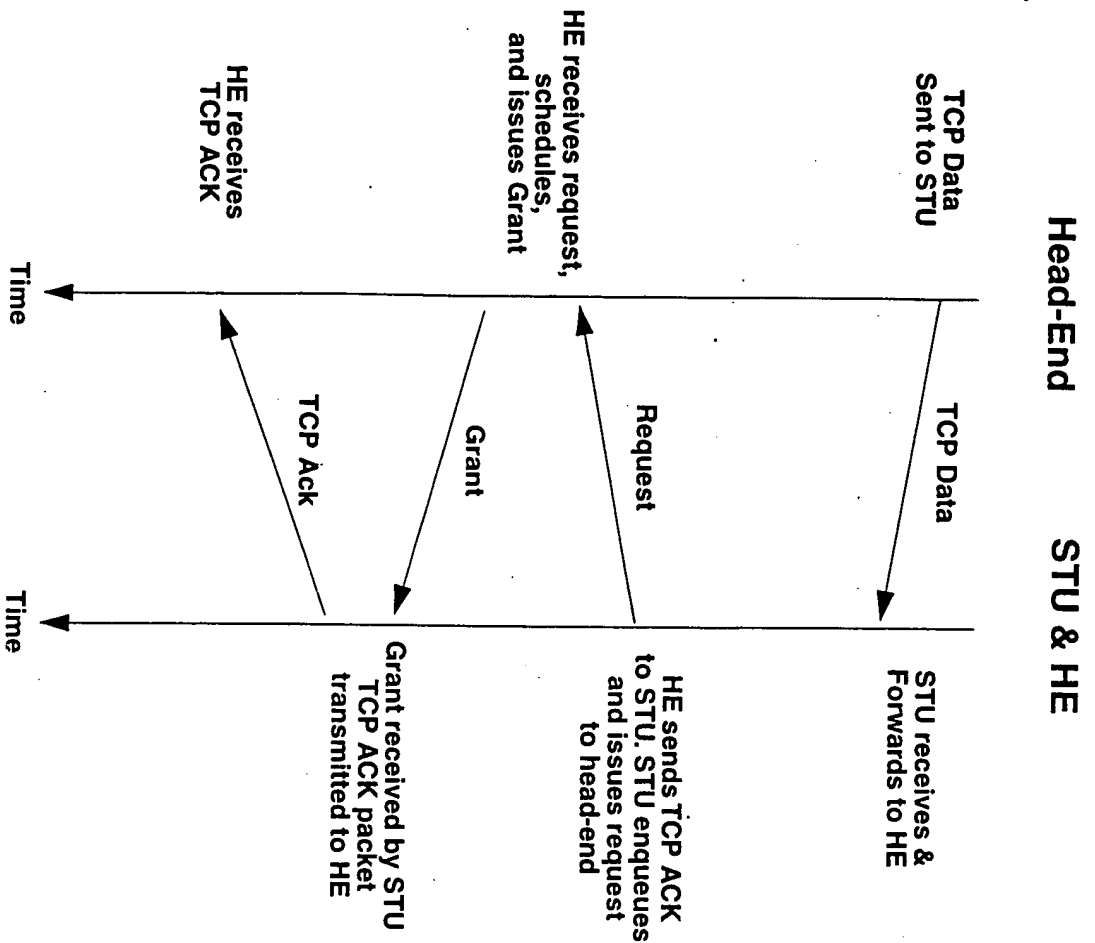


Figure 26a.

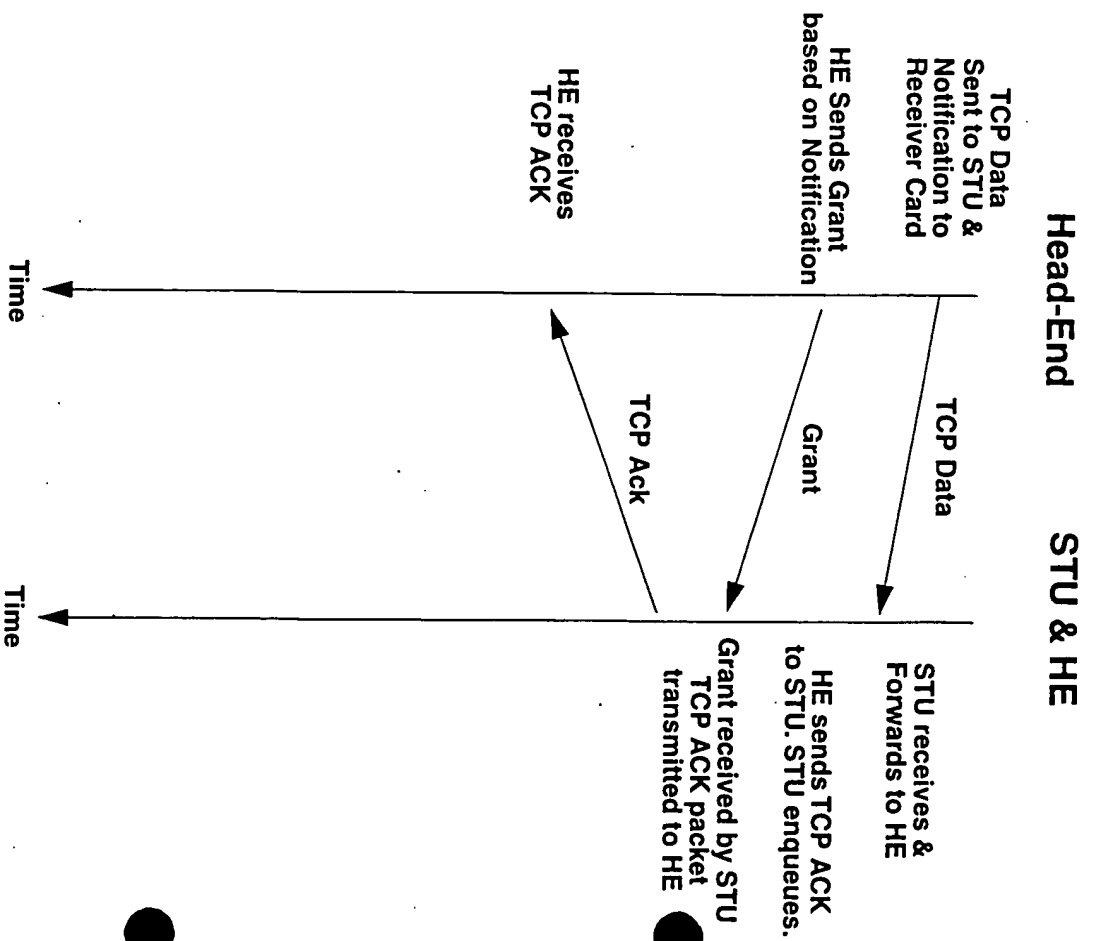


Figure 26b.

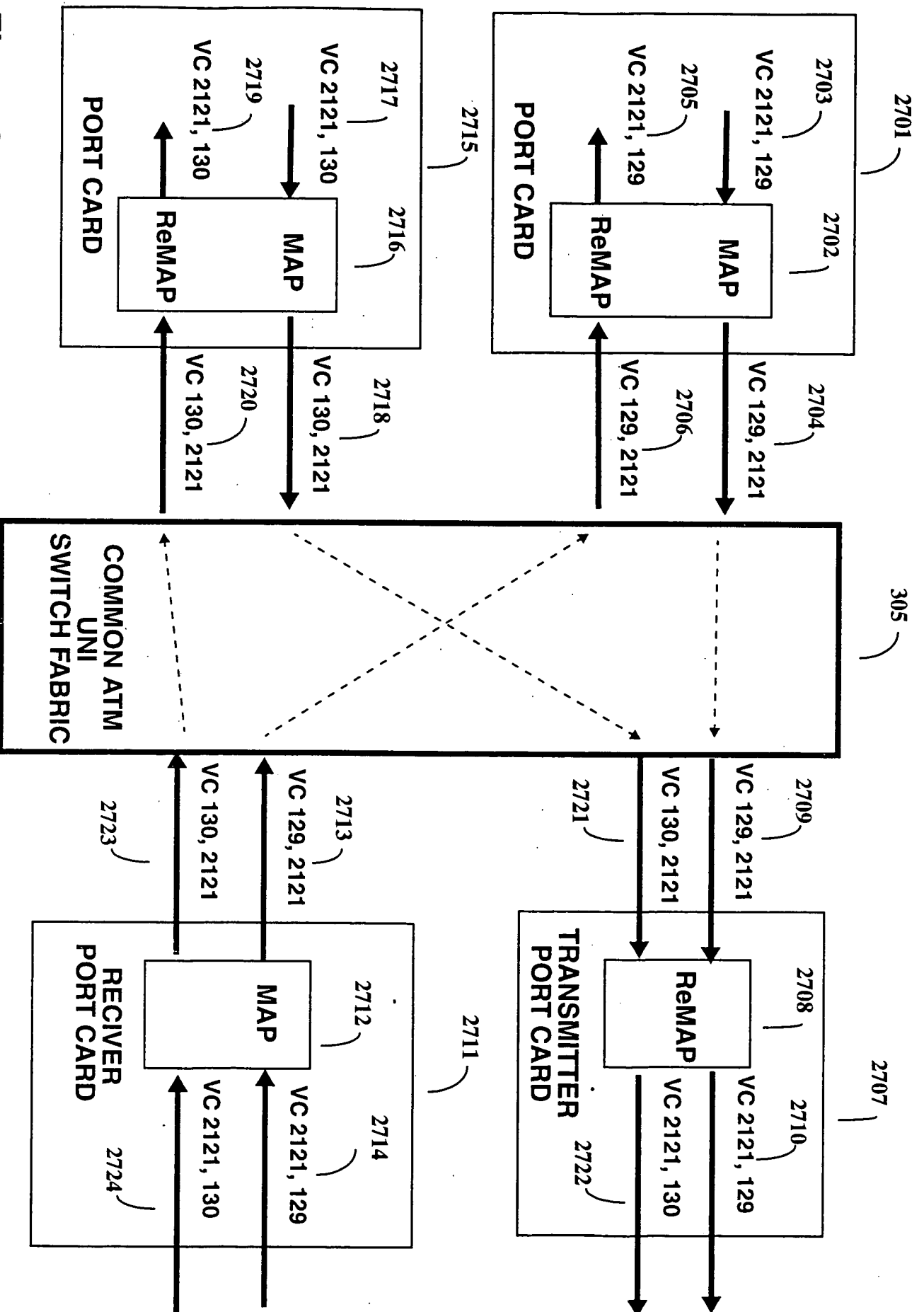


Figure 27.

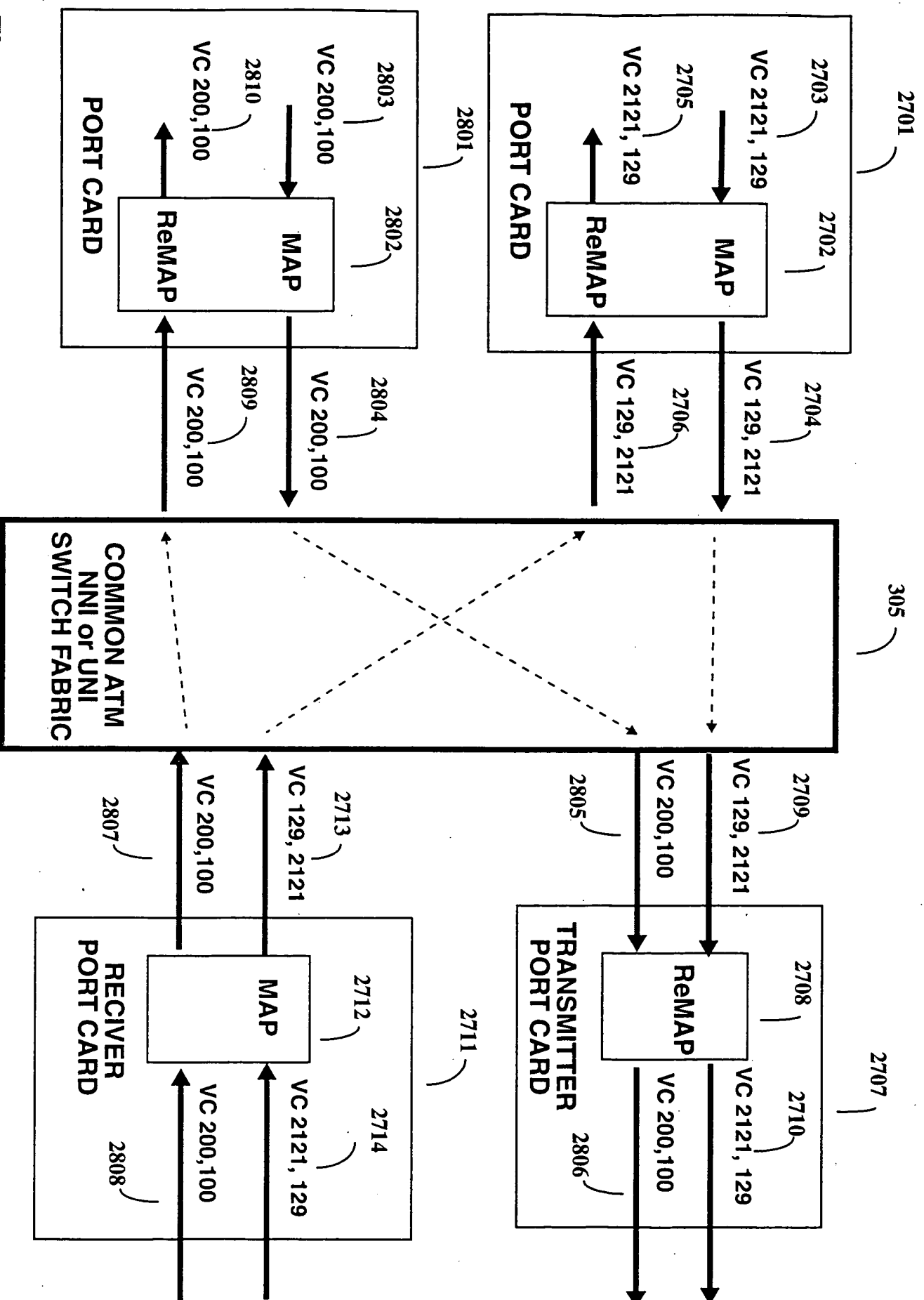


Figure 28.

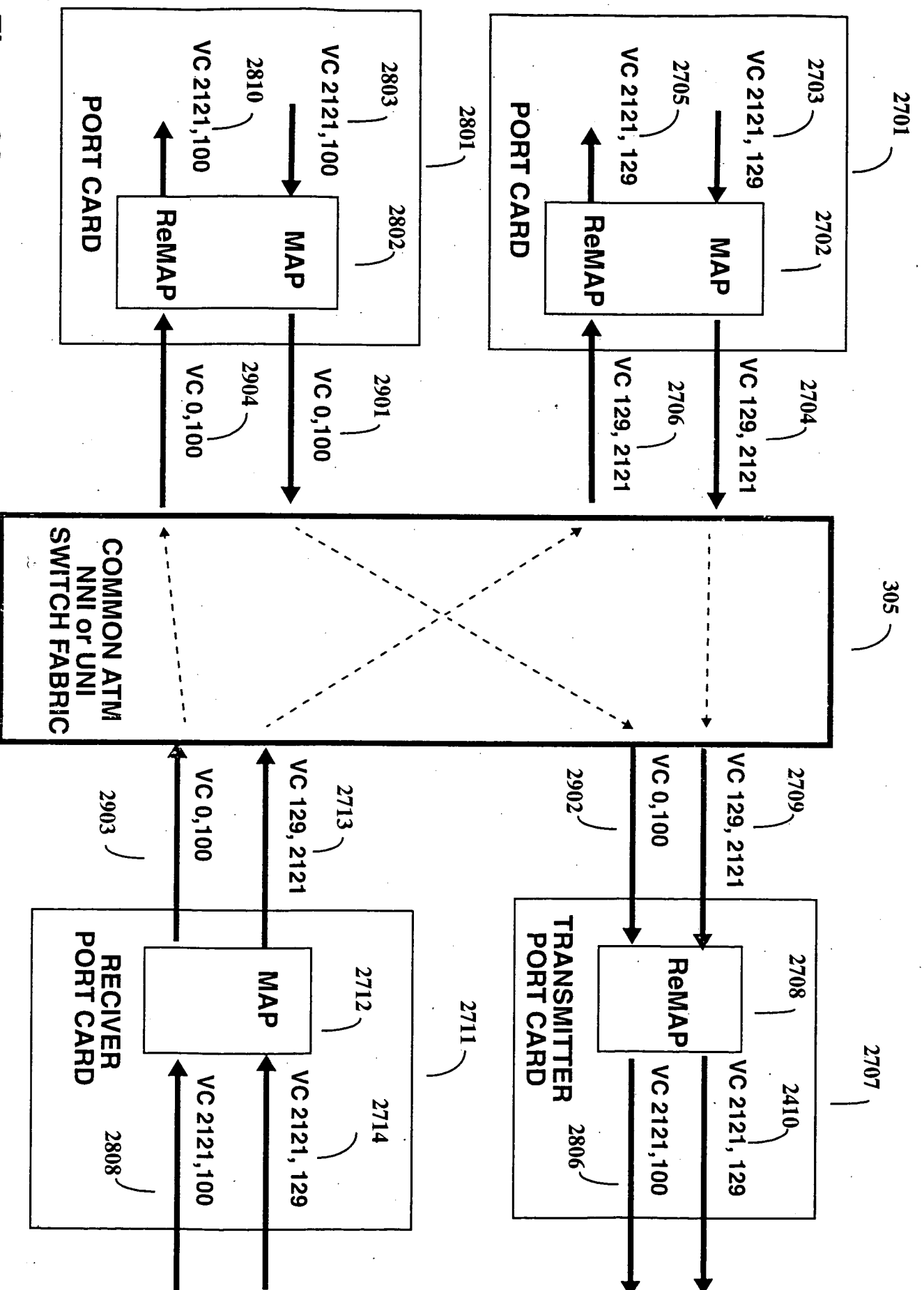


Figure 29.

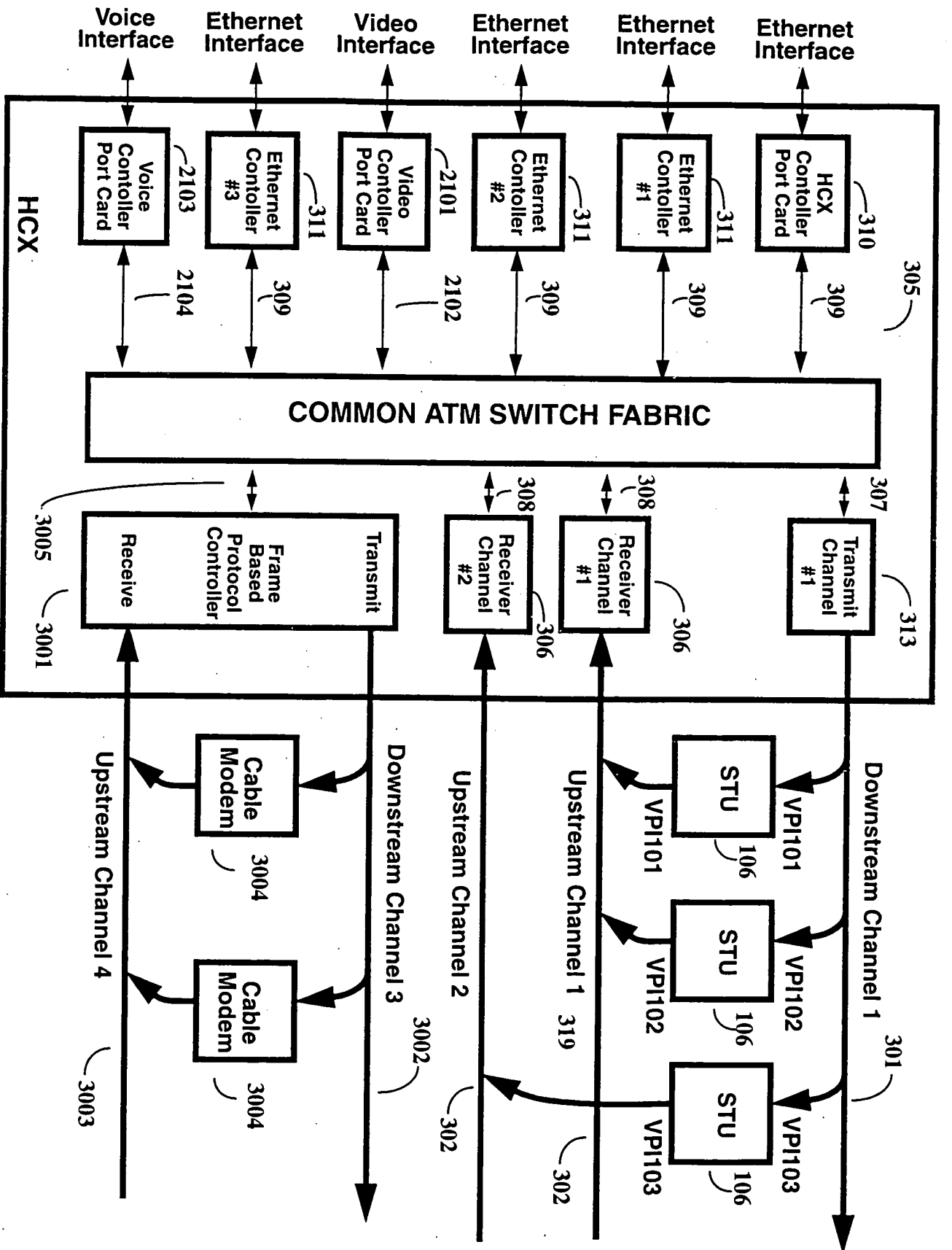


Figure 30.

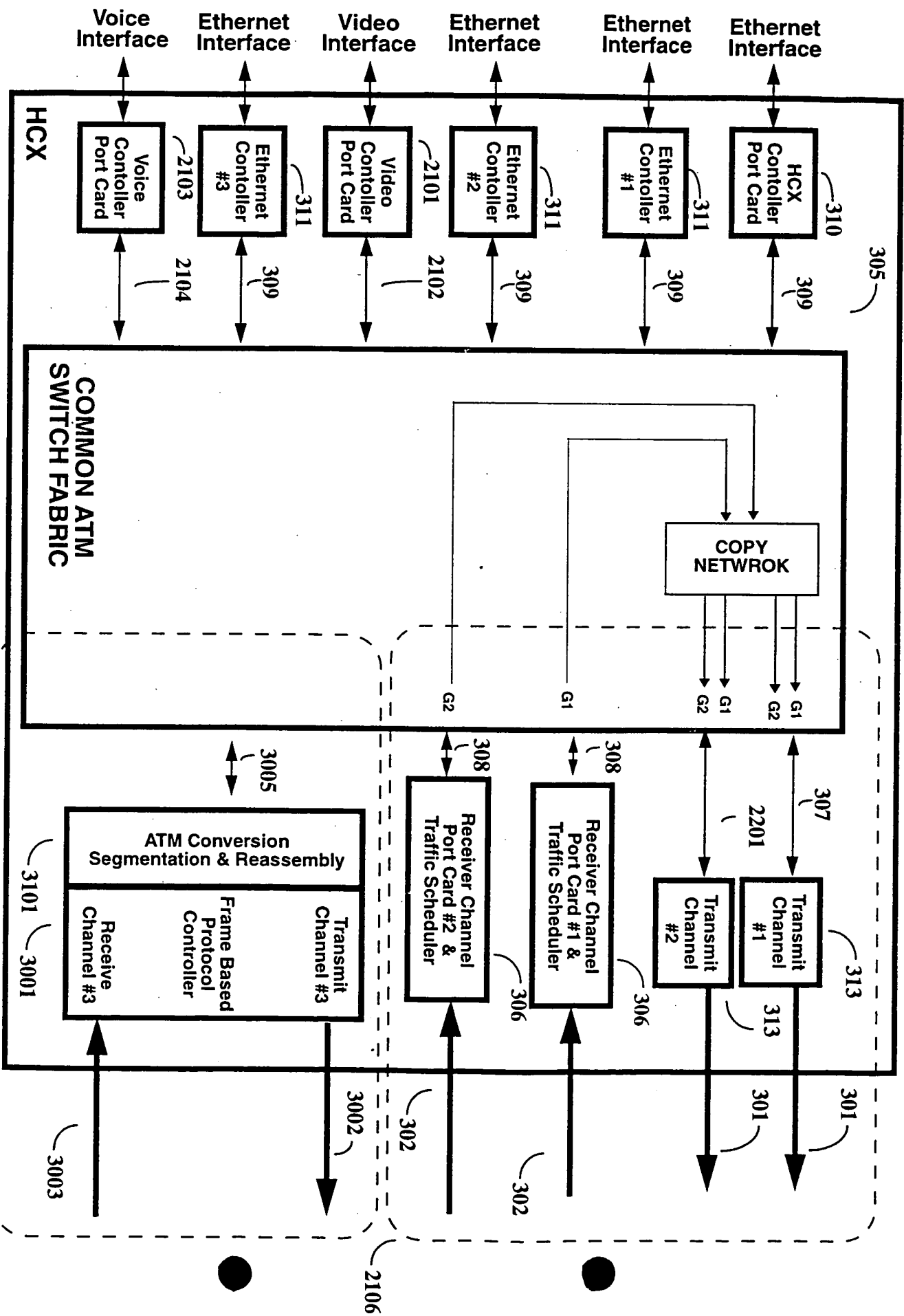


Figure 31.

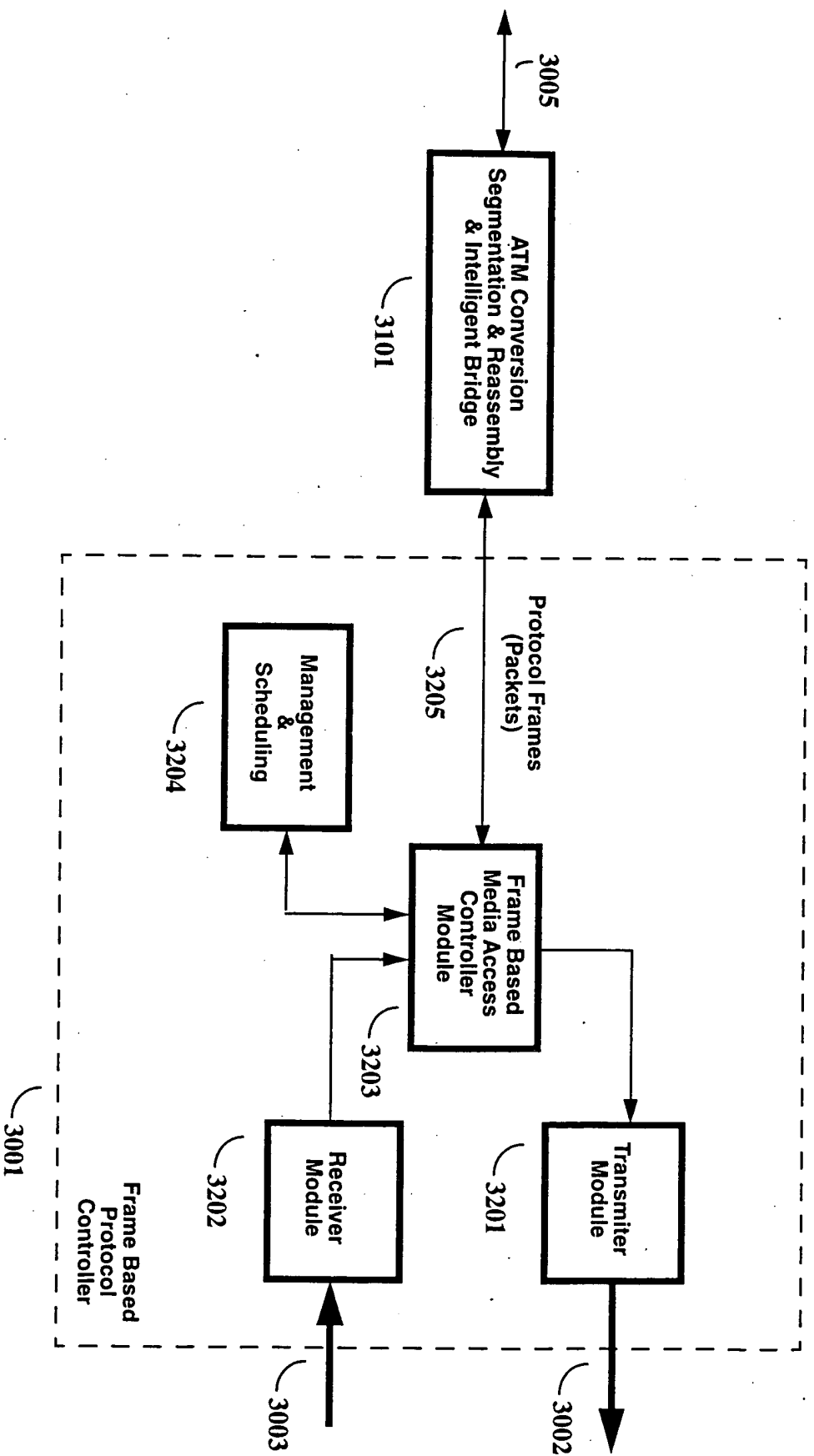


Figure 32.

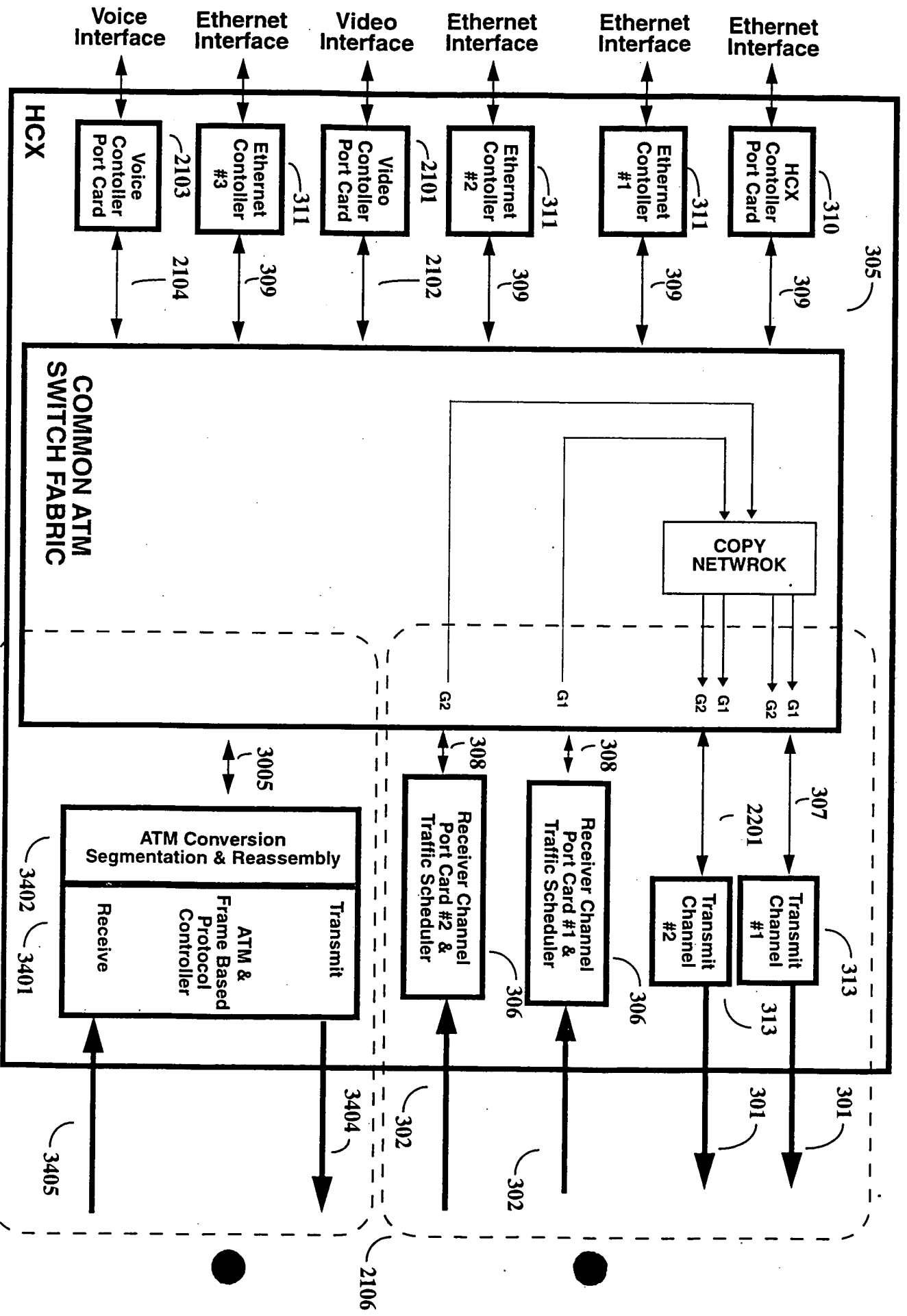


Figure 34.

FIG. 34 is a block diagram of an ATM switch architecture. The switch includes a common ATM switch fabric (103) which is connected to a plurality of external interfaces (Voice Interface, Ethernet Interface, Video Interface, Ethernet Interface, Ethernet Interface, Ethernet Interface) via a row of controllers (305). The controllers are connected to the switch fabric via lines G1 and G2. The switch fabric is connected to a row of processing blocks (306) which include transmit channels (313) and receiver channels (308). The processing blocks are connected to the switch fabric via lines 301 and 302. The receiver channels are connected to an ATM conversion segmentation and reassembly block (3005) which is connected to the switch fabric via lines 3401 and 3402.

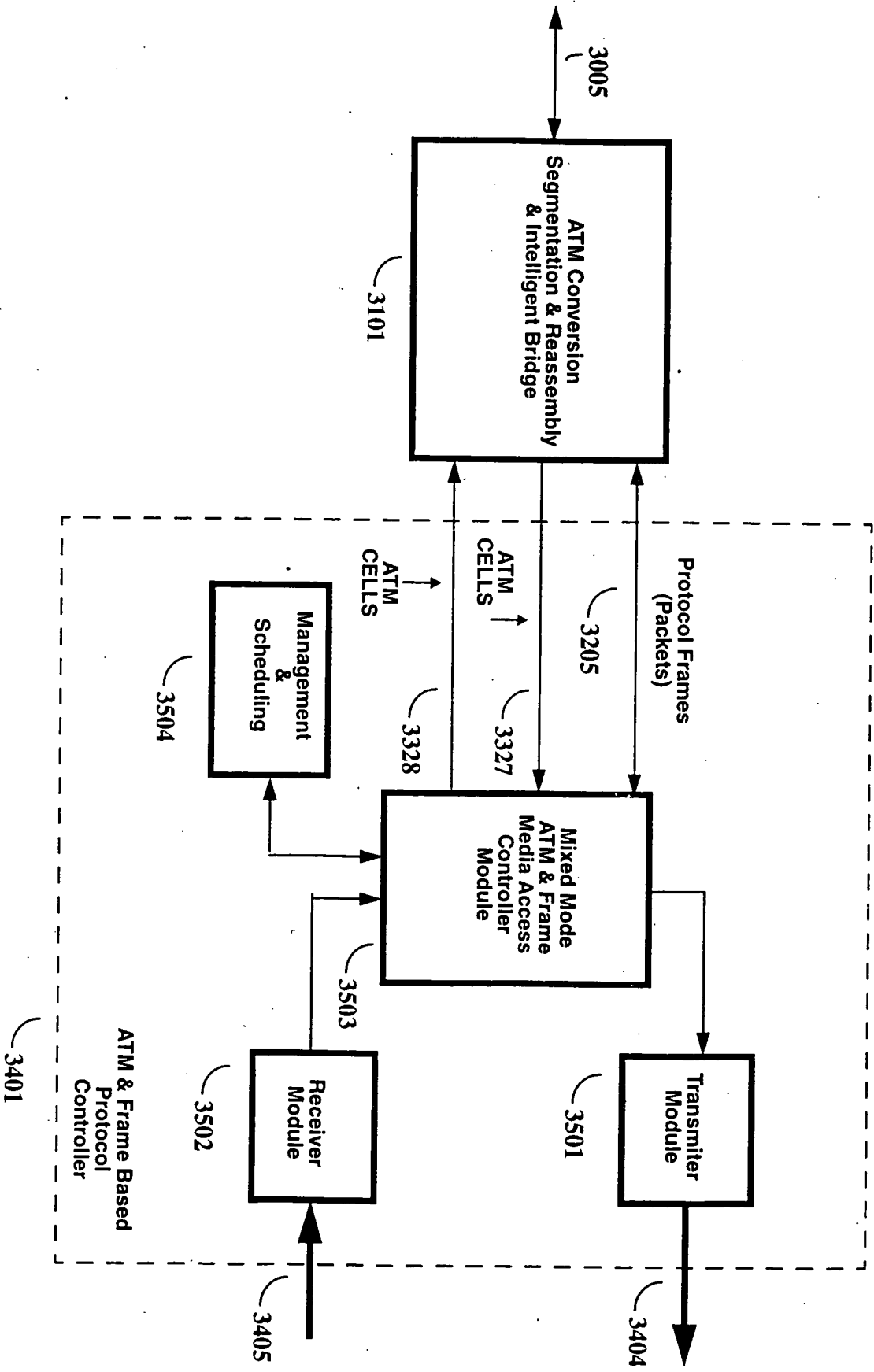


Figure 35.

FIG. 35 is a block diagram of an ATM & Frame Based Protocol Controller (3401) showing internal components and external connections.

Different Down, Diff Up, Same MD

Diff Down, Diff Up (within same MD), Diff MD

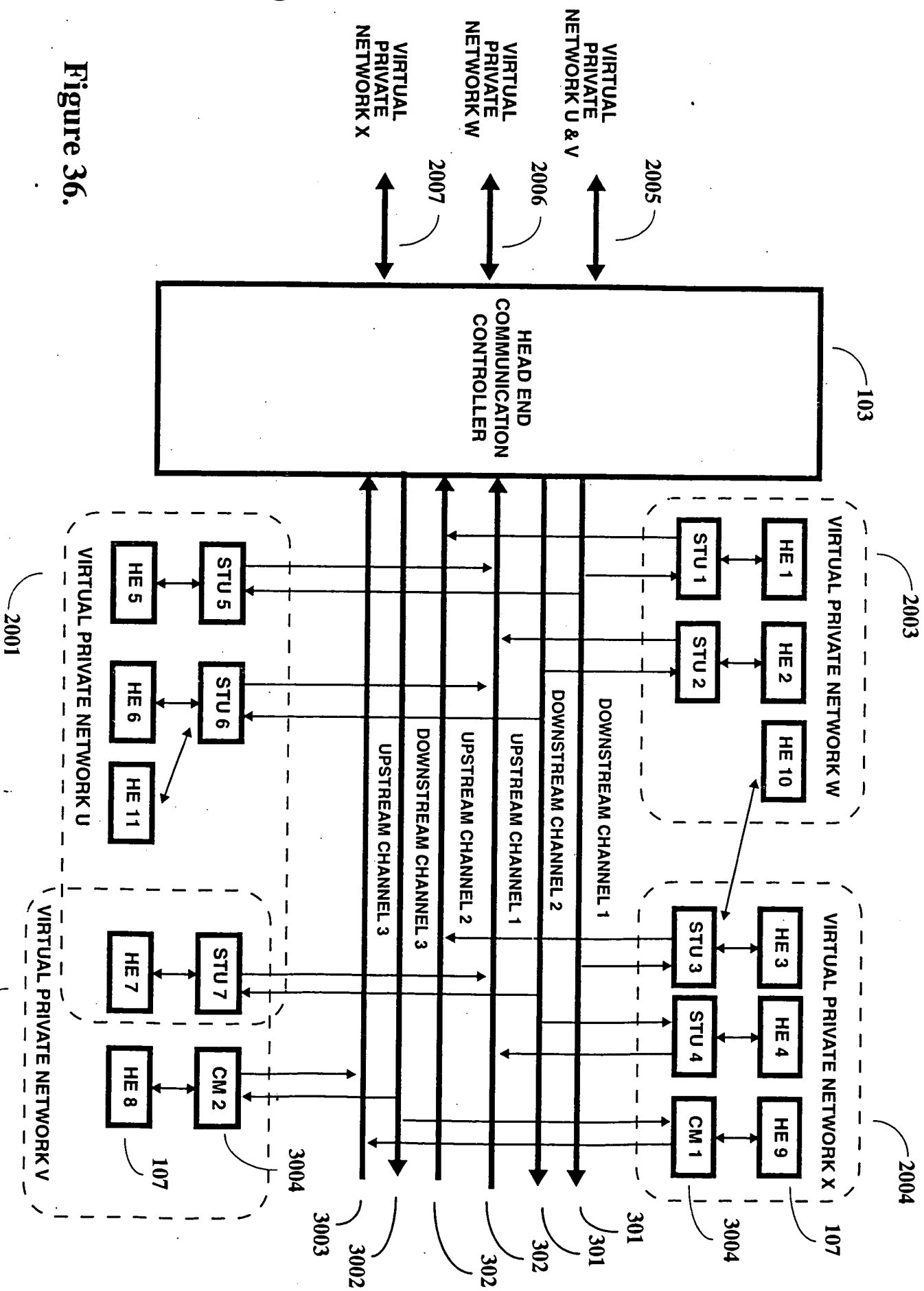


Figure 36.

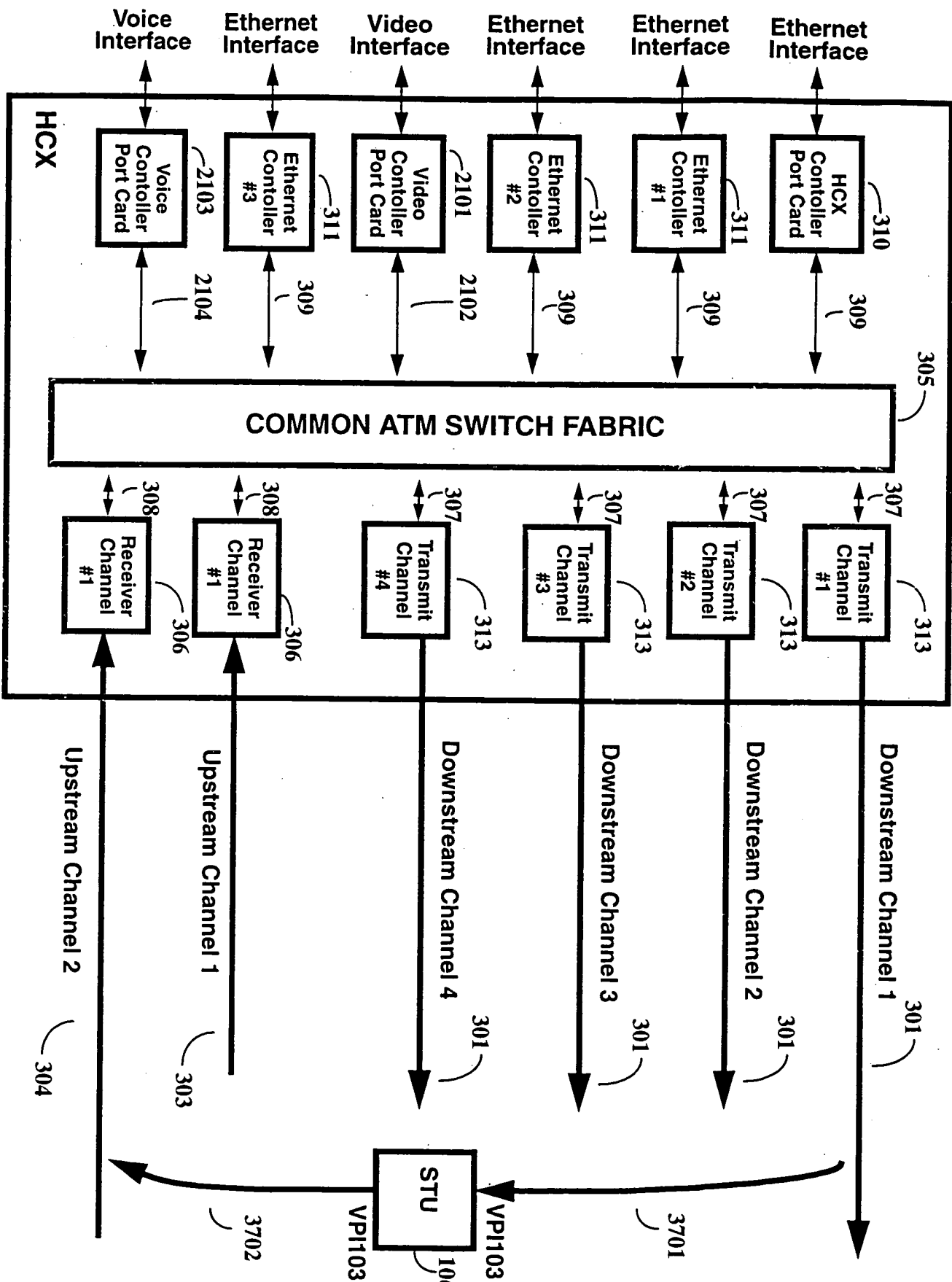


Figure 37.

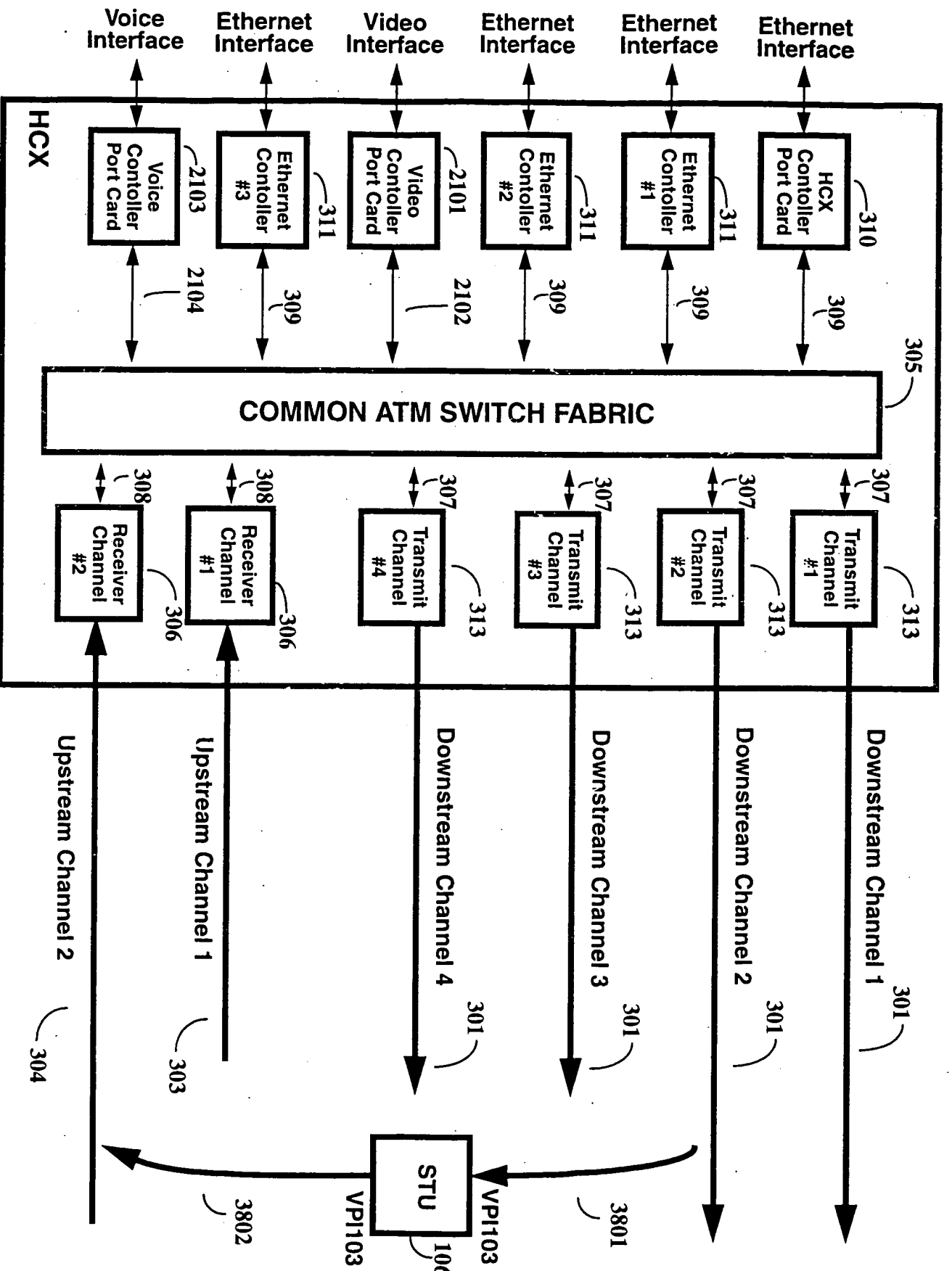


Figure 38.